



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING JULY 10, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

Foreign Shores

held the capital's attention. Senators prepared to whittle foreign aid appropriations, as ~~co~~ ~~con~~ ~~re~~ ~~ee~~ ~~ees~~ split the \$320 million difference in House and Senate aid authorizations. Secretary of State Dulles warned that substantial cuts would lead to Soviet expansion, and Mutual Security Director Stassen predicted a continuing need for foreign aid through the next decade. Sen. Taft (R Ohio), however, said Congress is "through."

Sen. Knowland (R Calif.) criticized the Administration's handling of Korean truce negotiations and applauded Syngman Rhee's resistance to armistice terms. **Sen. Wiley (R Wis.)** called Rhee "reckless." **Sen. McCarthy (R Wis.)** termed "ridiculous" a new policy which would allow overseas libraries to use some books by Communists.

On The Floor

E P T--The House debated, then passed a six-month extension of the excess-profits tax, after the Ways and Means Committee had out-voted Chairman Reed (R N.Y.) to report the bill.

Niagara--Private companies would develop Niagara power under a bill passed by the House.

Immunity--The Senate passed a bill to force Congressional witnesses to testify by allowing grants of immunity from prosecution.

Drought--Congress passed two versions of a drought relief bill.

Schools--The House authorized \$277 million in aid to schools in federally impacted areas.

Labor - Welfare--The Senate voted just over \$2 billion for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare.

In The Committees

Imports--Bills to tighten import curbs and simplify customs procedures were reported.

Appropriations--A Senate committee approved \$5.2 billion for four independent agencies.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Defense--Administration officials asked a Senate subcommittee to restore \$200 million of the House cut in Defense Department appropriations. Air Force advocates promised to fight for 143 wings.

Matthews--Sen. McCarthy (R Wis.) accepted J. B. Matthews' resignation after a furor arose over the investigations subcommittee staff director's charges of communism in the Protestant clergy.

Immigration--A Senate subcommittee approved the admission of 240,000 refugees.

Hawaii--Opponents of Hawaiian statehood emphasized the Islands' Communist problem.

Rubber--Sale of government synthetic rubber facilities was approved by a Senate committee.

Oil--Oil industry spokesmen defended recent price increases as justified by cost and incentive considerations, but committee members were critical.

Impeachment--A resolution to impeach Supreme Court Justice Douglas was tabled.

About Resources

Two policies which opponents call "give-aways" faced tests. Arkansas challenged the constitutionality of the "tidelands" law establishing the states' title to marginal seas. The Federal Power Commission began hearings to determine whether the federal government (as proposed by the Truman Administration) or private power companies should develop Hell's Canyon and the Snake River. The Eisenhower Administration has withdrawn objections to private power development in the area.

Maintenance of idle plants in readiness for rapid mobilization was established as an Office of Defense Mobilization policy.

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BATTLING FOR BRICKER RESOLUTION

Several Groups Lobbying Hard For and Against Proposed Constitutional Amendment Which Would Put Limit On President's Treaty-Making Power

64 CO-SPONSORS

One of the hottest lobby debates of the current Congressional session is becoming more intense as the possibility of early adjournment increases.

It's the fight over the Bricker resolution (S. J. Res. 1) for a Constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the President -- a measure designed to quiet fears that the President might make treaties abridging rights of individual Americans (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 502-4).

As approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee June 15, it would do this by rendering void any treaty "which conflicts with the Constitution," and requiring that no treaty become internal law without specific legislation.

The resolution also would deny Congress legislative power under any treaty which it did not possess under the Constitution, and would subject executive and other agreements to regulation by Congress.

S. J. Res. 1 was introduced Jan 7 by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), with 61 co-sponsors. Two other Senators joined in the sponsorship later, providing the total of 64 required for Senate passage of a proposed Constitutional amendment. (If approved by the Senate, passage by two-thirds vote of the House also is required before it is submitted to the states; three-fourths of the states must then ratify the proposal within seven years for it to take effect). The Senate Judiciary approved the resolution, with amendments, June 15. Some of the 64 Senators have indicated since their original sponsorship, or since the Committee action, that they may now oppose the resolution, or insist on further changes in it. (See Chart, p. 906 for names of 64 Senators).

EISENHOWER MAY ACCEPT REVISION

Although the Administration is opposed to the measure---in either the form written by Bricker or as amended---President Eisenhower indicated in a press conference July 1 that he might support an amendment simply stating that no treaty with a foreign power can supersede U.S. law. This has given added impetus to the campaign of those pushing for early action.

The resolution now is being studied by Attorney General Herbert Brownell's office, with a view to working out a compromise acceptable to both the Administration and advocates of the measure.

Senator Bricker July 8 declared he would "take my fight to the country" if he gets "a run-around" on obtaining action this year.

Bricker Resolution Text

Following is the text of S. J. Res. 1, introduced by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), as amended and approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee:

"Section 1. A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"Section 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.

"Section 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

"Section 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission."

As these developments take place, leaders of organizations for and against the measure are making their final lobbying efforts to have it brought before the attention of Congress -- or by-passed, as the case may be.

Those who want the treaty power left unchanged are warning that to alter it will restrict the President in the conduct of foreign affairs, at a time when U. S. leadership in the international field is more vital than ever before.

Those who are seeking amendment of the treaty-making method are declaring that they want limitation, not of the power of President and Senate to make treaties, but on the kind of treaties which can be made.

Briefly, they say, they are trying to prohibit the use of international treaties or agreements that may invade the field of domestic legislation.

LEADING SUPPORTERS

Leading the fight for passage of the Bricker resolution are several of its co-sponsors, some of the majority members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and a variety of business, legal, agriculture, veterans, farm, professional and "patriotic" groups.

Included on this list are such organizations as the American Bar Association (although one of its sections is lined up with opponents), the Committee for Constitutional Government, the National Economic Council,

Minute Woman of U.S.A., Steuben Society of America, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and others. The ABA approval came from its Committee on Peace and Law through the United Nations, and its House of Delegates.

Most of the groups supporting the proposal evidently share one common fear: that United Nations treaties will be used by "internationalists" in this country to promote socialism, place America into World Government, and impose a civil rights program on all states, despite their wishes.

LEADING OPPONENTS

Among the leading opponents are the Section on International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Eisenhower Administration spokesmen, a minority group of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the American Association for the United Nations, Americans for Democratic Action, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), the League of Women Voters, and the American Association of University Women.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Attorney General Brownell have been leading Administration spokesmen to speak out against the proposal, along with Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The latter was censured June 13 by the Republican State Convention in Wisconsin for not supporting the Bricker resolution and urged to reconsider.

These groups contend that safeguards exist in the Constitution to prevent any UN or other type of treaty from superseding U.S. law. They also charge that some supporters of the Bricker amendment are hoping to use it to advance "isolationism" in this country.

SOME GROUPS SPLIT

As these line-ups indicate, certain professions, and even certain organizations are sharply split over the issue of revising the Constitution's treaty-making clauses.

The most notable division of opinion exists within the legal profession, and more specifically, within the American Bar Association. Two of ABA's most important policy-making units are at odds over this problem. They are the Committee on Peace and Law through United Nations, and the Section on International and Comparative Law. The former group is leading the drive for the Bricker resolution, while the latter is strongly opposed to the measure.

Both of these committees include some of the leading lights in the legal field. Some of the nation's most eminent jurists are also members of the Bar Association of the City of New York, which differs from the Peace and Law Committee on the treaty issue.

Similar divisions of sentiment exist in other fields. For example, American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars support the Bricker resolution, while American Veterans' Committee opposes it. Two groups with religious names -- Spiritual Mobilization (now known as Freedom Clubs, Inc.), a Congregational movement in California, and American Council of Christian Churches -- are backing the resolution, in opposition to the Methodist

Board for World Peace and other religious groups which are fighting the measure.

SUPPORTERS MOST ACTIVE

Congressional Quarterly's study indicates that some of the most active lobbying is currently being undertaken by the pro-Bricker forces. Two groups particularly -- ABA and CCG -- have been mailing letters, wires, publications and releases in support of the resolution, to opinion leaders all over the nation, as well as Congressmen. ABA has also provided speakers on the subject to various organizations over the country.

Opponents of the proposal also are active in many ways, but CQ's study did not uncover as great a volume of either mail or personal calls and speeches among such groups as noted among the supporters.

GROUPS FOR PROPOSAL

Following is a report of activity among groups backing the Bricker resolution.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Current activities of the American Bar Association in support of the resolution are being undertaken largely by the organization's Committee on Peace and Law through the United Nations, and by Frank E. Holman, ex-ABA president. The version of the proposal approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee closely parallels the report prepared by the Committee on Peace and Law, which was approved by the ABA House of Delegates last December.

Members of the Committee have recently conferred with Attorney General Brownell, in connection with his studies of the Bricker amendment, according to the group's Washington member, George A. Finch, prominent attorney.

Other members of the Committee include Chairman Alfred J. Scheweppe, Minnesota lawyer; Carl B. Rix, of Wisconsin, who is vice president and/or director of several large corporations; Orie L. Phillips, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals judge in Denver; Vermont Hatch, a New York attorney; Eberhard P. Deutsch, New Orleans, and Frank B. Ober, Baltimore.

This group was appointed in 1945, with the specific purpose of "counterbalancing internationalist influence within ABA," according to Finch. He declared that such influence comes from the Section on International and Comparative Law, a long-standing group within ABA, with about 1,000 members.

Major target of the Committee's concern is the possibility that a United Nations Human Rights Convention may be ratified by this nation. As Finch explains it: "Our major worry is that, if ratified by the United States, this Convention might supersede domestic law. It is our belief that under the Convention, anyone in this country who thought he was being discriminated against because of race, creed or color, could seek legal redress and become the subject of international concern."

"In short, the Convention appears to us as being in some ways an effort to legislate a civil rights program through the back door."

Committee members have held meetings over the nation, and have undertaken personal speaking assignments, to alert the nation to this "danger."

One of the most active ABA officials now fighting under the banner of treaty revision, is Frank E. Holman, president of the organization from 1948-49. A Utah lawyer who was once a Rhodes Scholar and later dean of law at the University of Utah, Holman is currently conducting a campaign of personal speeches, and mailings of pamphlets.

Holman's arguments for the Bricker resolution are summed up in a current issue of "Spotlight," published by the Committee for Constitutional Government:

"Internationalists can by treaties accomplish the following results: (a) change our form of government from a Republic to a socialistic state; (b) put us into a World Government without the people passing on the question; (c) increase the powers of the federal government at the expense of the states; (d) seriously affect our basic individual rights."

Holman is said to have important influence on Capitol Hill. According to Scheweppe, it was Holman and the Committee on Peace and Law who first interested Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) in the subject of revising the President's treaty-making powers. Holman and the Committee members held several meetings with Sen. Bricker this year, in an effort to develop a legislative draft acceptable to ABA. As a result, Finch said, the final draft was what ABA wanted.

When the Senate Judiciary Committee conducted hearings early this year on legislation designed to amend the Constitution relative to the making of treaties, Holman and members of the Peace and Law Committee were permitted to sit alongside the Senators and interrogate witnesses.

Finch told CQ that an "informal coordination" exists between ABA and the various other groups supporting the Bricker resolution. Several of these groups are lobbying actively for consideration and passage of the Bricker resolution this session.

COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

One of the most active backers of the resolution is the Committee for Constitutional Government. Formed by Frank Gannett, New York publisher and several others, CCG has set forth its major goal as "halting the trend toward Socialism, (and) helping preserve the Free Enterprise System."

A recent leaflet issued by CCG, addressed to "American citizens everywhere," and given widest possible distribution, warns: "Your basic constitutional rights are endangered as never before in your lifetime...Internationalist forces are demanding continuance of UN and foreign treaty powers that can now over-ride American law."

"Only if you and hundreds of thousands of individuals speak up to your Senators and Congressmen, demanding passage of the Bar Association-Bricker Amendment can passage and submission to the states be assured."

CCG is also sending out lists of Senators still uncommitted on the Bricker resolution, and urging all citizens to "telegraph, air mail, write, organize local

meetings," to restore "safeguards of the Bill of Rights and Constitution" which have been "stripped" from them by "internationalist forces."

On June 13, during the Wisconsin State Republican convention in Madison, a series of telegrams were sent to 40 Republican county chairmen, demanding the impeachment of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) for "violating oath to defend the Constitution." The wires went on to condemn Wiley for opposing the Bricker amendment. They were signed: "Committee for Constitutional Government." Wiley was censured by the Republicans for his stand.

Dr. Edward Rumely, executive secretary of CCG, immediately wrote to Wiley, repudiating the telegrams, and saying they had not been authorized by his group. Wiley answered that Rumely's letter was "by no means satisfactory." He labeled the wires a "diabolical smear," and said the Committee is doing itself a "serious disservice" by the barrage of literature it is mailing to editors, lawyers, clergy, college presidents and other opinion leaders in support of the Bricker resolution.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Another of the groups most active in currently supporting the Bricker resolution is the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. DAR is keeping its membership closely informed of developments on the measure, through bulletins to state chapters.

Mrs. James C. Lucas, executive secretary of the organization, told CQ that DAR "is cooperating closely with the American Bar Association in its fight for the resolution." This is being done, she added, "through meetings between DAR and Mr. Holman, Mr. Finch, and other top ABA officers."

DAR is supporting the resolution chiefly because of its opposition to any form of world government. Adoption of the proposed amendment, DAR believes, would make it "much more difficult" for America to join any type of world government.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF PRO AMERICA

Much current literature in support of the Bricker Amendment is also being mailed out by the National Association of Pro America, which derives most of its strength from the Mid-West and West. Originally formed by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt "to protect the Constitution," the group is "rebuilding its strength" after being fairly dormant for many years.

President of the Association is Mrs. Craig Carrier of San Francisco. The group is active in local and national elections, backing candidates who pledge themselves to promote legislation "to protect the Constitution from all foreign entanglements."

"PATRIOTIC" GROUPS

Some other organizations which stress the "patriotic" themes as their major goals and are cooperating with ABA in its drive in support of the Bricker resolution are the following:

American Coalition, an organization of patriotic groups formed "to keep America American;" New

England Women, a group of women "whose families first settled America;" Wheel of Progress, a group of lawyers and "patriotic women" interested in "promoting Americanism;" Minute Women of U.S.A., whose objective is protection of the Constitution against subversion and foreign influence; and American Progress Foundation, which works "to safeguard free enterprise."

Most of the women's groups supporting the resolution belong to the Women's National Patriotic Conference on National Defense, an autonomous body made up of 38 organizations across the nation.

AMA, U. S. CHAMBER

Several important groups are supporting the resolution for rather special reasons. The American Medical Association, which is drumming up doctors' support in its legislative letter, is particularly opposed to the World Health Organization, and regards the Bricker measure as a safeguard against international medical treaties becoming domestic law.

The Chamber of Commerce, USA, is concerned over the "socialistic complexion" of the International Labor Organization, and the "dangers" presented by its many conventions.

NATIONAL GRANGE

Some groups are apparently reconsidering their support of the resolution. One of these is the National Grange, whose legislative representative, Dr. Jesse Sanders, told CQ that, although Grange officers still favor the "principle" of the resolution, they have "reservations" about the measure itself.

GROUPS AGAINST PROPOSAL

Current pressure against the Bricker amendment is coming from several important sources. Two of the most active are the legal profession and groups interested in promoting the United Nations.

ABA SECTION, ABA INDIVIDUALS

Some of the most prominent members of the ABA are fighting the official position of their organization for passage of the Bricker amendment. Some of these belong to the Section on International and Comparative Law.

George M. Morris, Washington lawyer who is a leading member of the Section, told CQ: "The revisionist drive appeals primarily to the isolationist viewpoint. Therefore, it is perfectly natural that it enjoys the support of many groups which are regarded as being predominantly isolationist."

Morris said that, although his Section is active in opposing the Bricker amendment, it is not sponsoring anything like what he termed the "expensive lobby drive" being maintained by the Committee on Peace and Law.

The ABA wing currently opposing the Bricker amendment is being led by two men. One is Judge John J. Parker, of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and member of the Section of International and Comparative Law. The other is Jacob M. Lashly, St. Louis attorney who was president of ABA in 1940.

Parker said that adoption of the Bricker measure "would needlessly hamper and shackle the Government in conducting foreign affairs at a time when the leadership of this country in the international field is needed as never before in history."

Lashly is basing his opposition on his belief that "the chance that some abuse of power will lead us into surrender of our liberties seems remote." He also has contended, along with Parker, that "our times are too critical to pass an amendment to the Constitution that would restrict the treaty-making powers."

NEW YORK CITY BAR GROUP

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York is playing an active role in opposing the resolution. It is warning its membership that a proper label for the current drive behind the Bricker resolution might be: "Amend in haste, repent at leisure."

In a mailing piece written by Bethuel M. Webster, president of the group, the Association is stressing the fact that few backers of the Bricker measure "are recognized as outstanding students of foreign affairs."

"The movement for revision had its genesis in fear -- fear that the President might make a treaty along the lines of the suggested Covenant on Human Rights... (But) the treaty power has been exercised with care... we should listen to present alarms but not be stampeded by them," says Webster.

Members of the Association are said to have participated in the preparation of the minority report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Bricker resolution. This report was made June 15 and signed by Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.).

This report argued that the Bricker amendment should not be passed because, among other things: (1) the Supreme Court has "consistently held" that any treaty conflicting with the Constitution will be held invalid; (2) the resolution would "virtually abolish" the treaty-making power and leave the U.S. only partially sovereign; and (3) it would probably prevent the U.S. from entering into an agreement to control atomic energy (the Baruch plan).

"If the amendment were now law, the conclusion of an armistice agreement in Korea would be virtually impossible in the absence of special Congressional authority," the report argued.

Bricker June 8 declared the minority report was full of "untrue" and "deliberately misleading" statements.

OTHER LAWYERS

Other leading lawyers sympathetic to or participating in efforts to block the Bricker amendment are William D. Mitchell, Lewis R. Gulick, Henry S. Manley, Harrison Tweed, John W. Davis, and Kenneth C. Royall. All are members of State Bar Committees.

ASSN. FOR UNITED NATIONS

Perhaps the most active group opposing the Bricker resolution, outside the legal profession, is the American Association for the United Nations. This is a 30-year-old organization, formed to build "an informed public opinion" concerning American participation in international affairs.

AAUN provides a focal point through which many groups combating the Bricker amendment can unify their strategy. It holds periodic conferences for discussing America's responsibilities of world leadership. And the connections of many of its officers also help to link the Bricker amendment foes together.

Honorary presidents of AAUN are Sumner Welles, ex-Undersecretary of State, and James T. Shotwell, historian. Shotwell is an adviser to the State Department, and a trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

On its advisory board are John W. Davis, ex-president of the American Bar Association, who has served in Congress, held the post of Solicitor General, been ambassador extraordinary to England, and was the 1924 Democratic nominee for President. Other advisors are Mrs. Emmons Blaine, prominent philanthropist; Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Russia; Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., actor; and Manley O. Hudson, well-known law professor who has a long record of activity in international affairs.

Executive secretary is Clark M. Eichelberger, lecturer and radio commentator on UN news, who is chairman of the Human Rights Commission, World Federation of United Nations Associations.

On AAUN's board of directors are officers and members of other groups fighting the Bricker amendment. Among them: James Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary chairman of Americans for Democratic Action and Hon. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), honorary vice-chairman of ADA; Quincy Wright, ex-American Bar Association president, and member of the ABA wing opposing the Bricker measure; and W. Walter Williams, Undersecretary of Commerce.

An Association pamphlet declares that the Bricker resolution would "seriously impair the capacity of the United States to play an effective role in world affairs." It also indicates "a distrust of existing constitutional safeguards, of the wisdom of our elected Senators, and of the judgment of the President," according to the pamphlet.

WOMENS' ORGANIZATIONS

Two women's groups are playing a leading role in marshaling opinion against the Bricker amendment. They are the League of Women Voters and the American Association of University Women. In a series of hard-hitting letters and pamphlets the AAUW is stressing that passage of the Bricker resolution would "endanger the implementation of a constructive foreign policy." The League is warning its members that the U.S. would be taking a backward step in adopting a measure which would make "more cumbersome" the process of treaty making.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Both of the nation's major labor organizations -- the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor -- are enlisting the aid of their membership to defeat the Bricker resolution. They are also lobbying on the Hill against the measure.

"The Bricker amendment would turn the clock back to a time when the United States was a much less significant force in the world...It would stultify and restrict U.S. leadership. Its adoption would give comfort and aid to the totalitarian forces directed by the Soviet Union," according to one current CIO statement.

The same release adds: "If the Bricker amendment were adopted, the United States could not continue to secure the benefits of participation in international agreements or organizations concerned with rights of labor, communications, conservation, agriculture, health, banking, international crime and other fields."

The AFL is emphasizing that "the founding fathers overwhelmingly rejected just such a proposition as that advanced by the resolution, more than 165 years ago." Its officials claim that "adoption of the amendment would be interpreted throughout the world as a long step backward, toward isolationism."

RELIGIOUS LOBBIES

Several religious groups are currently lobbying against the amendment. One is the Friends Committee on National Legislation, which has given wide distribution to its published analysis of the measure.

"It is highly unlikely that the President and two-thirds of the Senate would abridge our rights through a treaty," the analysis concludes. "There is usually a great deal of study put into a treaty, before it is written or signed. There is ample opportunity for debate in the Executive Branch, and in the Senate. Therefore, if a treaty is potentially apt to abridge basic human rights, it probably would not be signed, much less ratified."

The Methodist Board of World Peace and the American Jewish Congress are also among the religious opponents of the amendment.

LOOK AHEAD

Both sides in the current fight over the Bricker amendment are preparing their strategy for next session, should Congress fail to act on the measure before adjournment.

"We intend to fight this issue through to a finish," George A. Finch, member of ABA's Committee on Peace and Law, told CQ. "By next session, public demand will be so strong for passage of the amendment that the Administration won't be able to ignore it any longer."

"Passage of the Bricker resolution must be prevented next session as well as this," said George Morris, member of ABA's Section on International and Comparative Law.

"America cannot afford a return to isolationism in these critical times -- and that is just what the amendment would mean."

Lobby Registrations

The legislative assembly of the Virgin Islands and a commission created by the New York State Legislature, both represented by Washington, D. C. law firms, were among groups filing under The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act. These and other registrations follow.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,
St. Thomas, V.I.**

The law firm of Crawford & Silverman registered as agent of the assembly July 6.

Silverman told Congressional Quarterly the assembly was interested in a bill (HR 5608) to provide organic legislation for the Virgin Islands.

The firm reported it would be employed for one year and would receive \$10,000 compensation.

**TEMPORARY COMMISSION TO STUDY FEDERALLY
AIDED WELFARE PROGRAMS, c/o Nicholas
Kelley, Chairman, 70 Broadway, New York, N.Y.**

Registrants for the commission were John A. Wells of Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey of Washington, D. C., and the firm itself.

The commission, which was created by statute by the New York State Legislature, was reported to be an independent organization under the auspices of New York State. It was formed to study the state's social security program and its relation to the federal program.

Wells said the registration, which he filed June 16, would be effective through Jan. 31, 1954, and that the commission was interested in "certain bills amending the Social Security Act, not yet introduced" in the 83rd Congress.

Compensation was listed at \$1,000 a month plus disbursements for all legal services.

**BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP
CLERKS, (AFL) 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio**

H. J. Ripp registered on behalf of the union June 23. Ripp said the organization was interested in "legislation affecting labor, particularly legislation pertaining to railroad labor." He said he would be employed for an indefinite period. No compensation was reported.

EARL B. PICKARD, Carlton Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

Pickard reported he was self-employed and was interested in veterans legislation. He registered June 29. He stated compensation would be "governed by the procurement of clientele."

COASTWISE LINE, 150 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.

The Washington, D.C. law firm of Radner, Zito, Kominers & Fort registered as agent of the line July 6.

The firm reported it was working for "modification of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946" and that the registration would run for an indefinite period.

Compensation was to be paid "for legal services and related out-of-pocket disbursements, if and when billed, on a quantum meruit (quantity merited) basis."

HENRY FIELD, 3551 Main Highway, Coconut Grove, Fla.

The Washington, D.C., law firm of Cox, Langford, Stoddard & Cutler registered as representative of Field June 30. Field was described as an anthropologist and archeologist.

The firm reported it had been engaged for an undetermined period and was working for passage of a private bill (HR 786) "to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of Mr. Yusuf (Uash) Lazar."

Compensation was reported as "routine minor expenses, such as taxi fares, telegraph charges, etc."

**RADIO TELEVISION MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
800 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C. ;
BRIDGEPORT BRASS CO., Bridgeport, Conn.**

F. Cleveland Hedrick, Jr., registered as agent of both organizations July 3.

Hedrick said he would be employed by the Bridgeport Brass Co. for the length of the 83rd Congress and was interested in excess profits tax legislation on the company's behalf.

He also reported he had been engaged by the association for an indefinite period to work on tax legislation.

No compensation was listed for either position. Hedrick stated he had "filed for information purposes only since only legal services are to be rendered."

**THEODORE ROOSEVELT ASSOCIATION, 28 E. 20th St.,
New York, New York**

Adrian S. Fisher, Newell W. Ellison and John L. O'Brian, lawyers of Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C., June 29 registered on behalf of the association.

The registration stated that its general aim was to "protect the rights of the association under the act of May 21, 1932." Ellison told Congressional Quarterly that the association gave Theodore Roosevelt Island, a Potomac River island wildlife sanctuary, to the government through the act under condition that no plan for the development of the island be carried out without the association's consent.

Specifically the registration was filed to "prevent any action being taken under HR 5471 which is in violation of the act." Ellison said the bill dealt with District of Columbia appropriations and contained a section under which the District commissioners planned to build a bridge abutment on the island.

Compensation was reported as "reimbursement for expenses and time spent on research and preparation of statements, briefs, etc."

Four Cents For Letters?

POST OFFICE SETS "BREAK-EVEN" GOAL

If Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield has his way, letter-writers soon will be using a deep pink four cent stamp, instead of the familiar purple three-cent, on letters sent out of town. But the three cent stamp still would be good for in-town first class mail under recommendations Summerfield sent to Congress June 25 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 831).

The Post Office Department, now running under a deficit estimated at \$594 million for fiscal 1954, ought to be "operated much nearer to a break-even basis," Summerfield said. He asked Congress to raise rates on first, second and third class mail to bring in \$240,625,000 more each year.

Other cuts in the deficit are in the making, he said. Higher parcel post rates, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission June 17, plus other requests now before the ICC, will increase revenues by \$160 million. And if President Eisenhower's Reorganization Plan No. 10 goes into effect, the Post Office no longer will be responsible for paying nearly \$80 million in subsidies to airlines each year. It will pay only the cost of carrying airmail. Summerfield already has used his authority to increase overseas mail rates and various fees which will add \$40 million to the Department's intake.

If Congress is willing to approve the Postmaster General's recommendations in toto, the postal deficit can be cut to \$74,375,000, according to the Department's figures.

POSTAGE HIKE IN 1951

The politically uncomfortable job of raising mail rates is no new headache for Congress. The 81st and 82nd Congresses also were faced with Post Office pleas for higher rates. In 1950, the House passed a bill which would have brought in an extra \$130 million annually but the Senate failed to act on it. (Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson had proposed raising \$253 million through rate increases.) The great majority of House Republicans were against the bill, voting overwhelmingly to recommit it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 427, 546).

In 1951, however, Congress passed a bill increasing postal revenues by \$117 million. (The Administration had asked for \$166 million.) The death of the penny postcard was written into the law, which also included raises in second and third class, special delivery and registered mail rates. Provisions of the Senate bill which would have upped first class rates to four cents a letter and airmail to eight cents were dropped in conference. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 318-323).

President Truman had asked that second class rates be doubled. But newspaper and magazine spokesmen testified strenuously against the proposal. As enacted, the law called for a 30 per cent raise, spread over three years.

This year both the Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees are undertaking studies of postal rates and service. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 311, 335).

Summerfield's Plan		
Type of Mail	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
First Class		
Out-of-town letters	3¢	4¢ (1st ounce)
In-town letters	3¢	no change
Airmail	6¢	7¢
Books	8¢ first lb. 4¢ extra lbs.	10¢ 5¢
Second Class Publications		
Sent out of county	1.8-8.4¢ per lb.	*25% increase Oct. 1, 1953 17% increase July 1, 1954
Delivered within publishing county	1¢ per lb.	no change
Of non-profit organizations	1.5¢ per lb.	no change
For use in schools	1.5¢ per lb.	no change
Transient (sent to non-subscribers)	2¢ for 2 oz.	shifted to 3rd and 4th class
Third Class (Circulars, catalogs under 8 ounces)		
Piece rates	2¢ for 2 oz.	3¢
Bulk rates		
Circulars	14¢ per lb.	12¢ (minimum)
Catalogs	10¢ per lb.	12¢ 2¢ per piece)
Controlled circulation publications	10¢ per lb.	12¢
*Supplanting 10% increase authorized for April 1, 1954 by 1951 law.		
ESTIMATED REVENUE INCREASES		
First Class	\$ 150,000,000	
Airmail	15,000,000	
Books	3,500,000	
Publishers' Second Class	19,000,000	
Transient Second Class	1,000,000	
Third Class	52,000,000	
Controlled Circulation	125,000	
TOTAL	\$ 240,625,000	

A preliminary report (H Rep. 366) issued May 7 by the House Subcommittee on Postal Operations recommended that rates be set by a special board set up in the Post Office Department.

"It has been demonstrated that it is not practicable for Congress to handle the complicated postal rate matters," the report said. In fact, rates now are "so complicated that it is difficult to get clerks in post offices to

serve at windows" receiving mail and parcel post, the Subcommittee declared. Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), chairman of the group, introduced a bill (HR 5860) June 19 to establish rate-making procedures in the Department.

The Subcommittee reported that the cost of handling government mail and other free services comes to \$160 million a year. Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said June 15 that Congressional franking (free mailing) privileges cost a little over \$1 million a year, "a mere flea bite" compared to other postal deficits.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in a June 8 report (S Rept. 373), broke down fiscal 1952 deficits as: \$240 million for second class; \$192 million for third class; and \$154 million for fourth class mail. First class mail, however, brought in a profit of over \$52 million, according to the Post Office.

Under Summerfield's plan, the profitable first class would rake in \$150 million more.

PARCEL POST CHARGES

Congress in 1950 directed the Postmaster General to put the parcel post service on a breakeven basis. It said that Post Office proposals for increasing fourth class rates must be approved by the ICC.

Outgoing Postmaster General Donaldson filed a petition with the ICC just before leaving office Jan. 20. After hearings, the ICC June 17 granted permission for an average raise of 36 per cent in parcel post zone rates. They will take effect Oct. 1. Petitions for increasing other fourth class rates (principally on catalogs weighing over eight ounces) are now before the ICC.

On June 19, Summerfield announced a hike in international parcel post rates (he has authority to adjust all international mail rates). As of Aug. 1, the charge will be 45 cents for the first pound and 22 cents on additional pounds. The present rate -- in effect since 1934 -- is 14 cents on each pound. The increase is calculated to add \$17 million annually to postal revenues.

AIRMAIL SUBSIDIES

President Eisenhower sent his Reorganization Plan No. 10 to Congress June 1. It would transfer responsibility for paying subsidies to airlines from the Post Office to the Civil Aeronautics Board. The actual cost of carrying airmail, however, would still be paid out of Post Office funds, at rates set by the CAB.

The Plan will go into effect July 30 unless vetoed by a constitutional majority of the House or Senate. No hearings on it have yet been held, though a resolution (H Res 264) disapproving the Plan is before the House Government Operations Committee. Chairman Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), a sponsor of a bill (HR 287) to separate the subsidies from airmail pay, introduced H Res 264 on a "pro forma" basis to enable the Committee to consider the Plan.

Bills to separate subsidies from airmail pay have been under Congressional scrutiny for years. In 1950 the House passed such a bill but the Senate took no action on it. Late in 1951 the Senate passed a new bill but it did not emerge from the House Commerce Committee until July 2, 1952. It had not been acted upon when Congress adjourned for the year, five days later. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 341-2).

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.) wrote in a July 3 newsletter: "A recent study at the University of Nanjing indicates that China has suffered 1,820 famines during the last 2,000 years (and) that 50 per cent of Chinese mortality is directly or indirectly caused by chronic malnutrition."

During consideration of the extension of the Trade Agreements Act (HR 5495) July 2, Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) told the Senate: "Everyone knows that the wool industry in this country is destroyed. No one in his right mind would put \$2 into the sheep business at this moment. The Congress has no policy and the State Department has a policy of 'free trade' ruinous to the workers and to small business." (Congressional Record, p. 8149.)

Wrote Rep. Harlan Hagen (D. Calif.) in a July 9 newsletter: "Brainwashing" is the name given to the process of the Kremlin's whereby they seek obedience and monolithic thought.... there are people in this country who feel that persons who would bar our people from access to literature... critical of any aspect of American life are half-way down the road to accepting brainwashing, American style."

"One of the reasons for Washington's unpleasant weather," wrote Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.) in a July 6 newsletter, "is that when the national capital was established here the states involved were glad to get rid of undesirable swamp land. Some foreign nations allow their diplomatic representatives in Washington to receive so-called tropical pay in much the same manner as in the Belgian Congo."

Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) wrote in a July 6 newsletter: "As in the past, when Democrats were in power, this Administration continues to operate Congress for the convenience of the members from New York, Pennsylvania and the nearby states (with recesses from) Thursday evening until Monday..."

Writing about the proposed increase in first-class mail rates, Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) in a July 9 newsletter said: "Members know the enormous cost in postage of sending out one letter to each voter during a campaign. At present the cost would average about \$5,400... an additional \$1,800 would be tacked on if (Postmaster General Arthur) Summerfield's recommendation was accepted."

During his so-called Independent Party report to the nation July 6, Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told the Senate: "The real-estate owners charge exorbitant rents for the hog-house like hovels into which they force human beings to live in the nation's Capital.... a study of the fight for slum clearance across the nation will disclose that the selfish real-estate interests have not wanted construction of slum-clearance projects because (it) would mean an end to profiteering out of human misery."

Rep. Page Belcher (R Okla.) wrote in a July 8 newsletter: "The... ninth anniversary report on the G.I. Bill showed that about 3.3 million veterans had obtained government-guaranteed loans to buy homes since 1944. Less than one per cent of all loans have been defaulted... More than 500,000 have already been repaid in full."



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced JULY 1 - 7

Following are bills introduced in Congress arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see *CQ Weekly Report*, p. 27.

Agriculture

- AIKEN** (R Vt.) S Res 127....7/1/53. Provide funds to continue the investigation of Canadian wheat imported as unfit for human consumption. Rules.
- GRISWOLD** (R Neb.) S 2304....7/7/53. Provide for stabilizing cattle raising industry. Agriculture.
- ***KENNEDY** (D Mass.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Young (R N.D.), S 2313....7/7/53. Amend Commodity Exchange Act to include wool among commodities regulated by the act. Agriculture.
- HERLONG** (D Fla.) HR 6038....7/1/53. Provide for the purchase of brood cows. Agriculture.
- POAGE** (D Tex.) HR 6082....7/2/53. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to guarantee loans to farmers and livestock producers under certain circumstances. Agriculture.
- SMITH** (D Miss.) HR 6040....7/1/53. Amend certain provisions of the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 re cotton-marketing quotas. Agriculture.
- WINSTEAD** (D Miss.) HR 6047....7/1/53. Similar to Smith (D Miss.) HR 6040.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- COOPER** (R Ky.) S 2294....7/6/53. Provide for federal financial assistance to the states and territories in the construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.
- BOLAND** (D Mass.) HR 6079....7/2/53. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Labor.
- KEARNS** (R Pa.) HR 6049....7/1/53. Provide a temporary program of assistance in the construction of minimum school facilities in areas affected by federal activities. Labor.
- LANE** (D Mass.) HR 6124....7/7/53. Similar to Boland (D Mass.) HR 6079.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- ***AIKEN** (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Neb.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Clements (D Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.), Daniel (D Tex.), Douglas (D Ill.), Dworshak (D Idaho), Eastland (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Gillette (D Iowa), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Griswold (R Neb.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Hoey (D N.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnson (D Colo.), Johnson (D Tex.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Knowland (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Lauder (R N.D.), McCarran (D Nev.), McClellan (D Ark.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Maybank (D S.C.), Millikin (R Colo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (I Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Schoeppl (R Kan.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Taft (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.). S 2267....7/1/53. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to provide for additional emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.
- ***LEHMAN** (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.). S 2260....7/1/53. Extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits. Finance.
- POTTER** (R Mich.) S 2270....7/1/53. Authorize President to make permanent replacements of public facilities and public and private school buildings, damaged or destroyed in a major disaster. Public Works.
- BOLLING** (D Mo.) HR 6035....7/1/53. Extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits. Ways and Means.
- CELLER** (D N.Y.) HR 6041....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6034....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

DODD (D Conn.) HR 6042....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 6043....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6044....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6114....7/7/53. Encourage the establishment of voluntary plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

FINO (R N.Y.) HR 6115....7/7/53. Amend the Social Security Act to provide that (for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits) an insured individual who is totally and permanently disabled, and who has not less than 20 quarters of coverage shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 6053....7/1/53. Enact the Drought Disaster Relief Act of 1953. Agriculture.

HOLFIELD (D Calif.) HR 6072....7/2/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 6054....7/1/53. Provide for additional emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 6045....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6139....7/7/53. Allow states during major disasters to use or distribute certain surplus equipment and supplies of the federal government. Public Works.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6128....7/7/53. Extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits. Ways and Means.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 6129....7/7/53. Create a government-owned corporation to insure against certain disasters. Banking and Currency.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6046....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 6036....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 6056....7/1/53. Similar to Bolling (D Mo.) HR 6035.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 6076....7/2/53. Repeal those provisions of law which exclude from the federal old-age and survivors insurance system, service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child in the employ of his father or mother. Ways and Means.

HOUSING

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6130....7/7/53. Permit a first preference for former owners of certain dwellings being sold under Lanham War Housing Act. Public Works.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION--STATE DEPT.

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Con Res 38....7/2/53. Make available to Congress and to the public, the directives, policy memoranda, and instructions re the removal of books and other exchange media from the U.S. information centers. Foreign Relations.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2283....7/6/53. Make provisions re effect of a divorce decree granted in foreign nation under certain circumstances. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2277....7/2/53. Authorize loan of two submarines to the government of Italy and of a small aircraft carrier to the government of France.

BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 128....7/2/53. Oppose admission of Communist China to the UN. Foreign Affairs.

CHIPERFIELD (D Ill.) H Con Res 126....7/2/53. Similar to Battle (D Ala.) H Con Res 128.

CHIPERFIELD (D Ill.) H Con Res 129....7/2/53. Similar to Battle (D Ala.) H Con Res 128.

CHURCH (R Ill.) H Con Res 127....7/2/53. Similar to Battle (D Ala.) H Con Res 128.

HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) H Res 320....7/7/53. Express good will and friendship of the people of Japan on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's arrival in Japan. Foreign Affairs.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Con Res 130....7/6/53. Express hopes of American people for early reunification of Germany and for the attainment of freedom and basic human rights by peoples of East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Foreign Affairs.

POTTER (R Mich.) S Con Res 37....7/2/53. Urge France to encourage the independence, self-government, and freedom of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet-Nam. Foreign Relations.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 6131....7/7/53. Authorize the loan of two submarines to the government of Italy and of a small aircraft carrier to the government of France. Armed Services.

Labor

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2262....7/1/53. Establish Bureau of Coal Mine Inspection and Safety within the Department of the Interior, and transfer to such Bureau the functions of the Bureau of Mines under the provisions of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPT.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 2315....7/7/53. Authorize payment of certain war claims. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2276....7/2/53. Extend authorization for the furnishing of information and civilian education for personnel in the armed forces until July 1, 1954.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2278....7/2/53. Amend act of May 26, 1948 establishing the Civil Air Patrol as civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force, re furnishing of certain equipment. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2279....7/2/53. Amend act establishing Civil Air Patrol as civilian auxiliary of the U.S. Air Force re certain compensation for participants. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2309....7/1/53. Provide for the restoration of USS Constitution and authorize the disposition of USS Constellation, USS Hartford, USS Olympia, and USS Oregon. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2310....7/7/53. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 by adding subsection authorizing contribution to states to provide compensation for injury or death sustained by any person serving in the U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2311....7/7/53. Facilitate the settlement of the accounts of deceased members of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6117....7/7/53. Provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of death, incapacity, or separation from office of a disbursing officer of the military departments. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 6039....7/1/53. Amend National Defense Act to provide credit for time spent as military instructor. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 6074....7/2/53. Amend act of July 15, 1940, re emergency officers' retirement benefits. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 6051....7/1/53. Authorize certain members of the armed forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations. Armed Services.

DEFENSE

SHORT (R Mo.) H J Res 291....7/2/53. Determine number of members of the ready reserve of the armed forces necessary for the national security to be ordered to active duty involuntarily during fiscal 1954. Armed Services.

VETERANS

BARDEN (D N.C.) HR 6057....7/1/53. Exempt certain commissioned officers, retired for disabilities caused by instrumentalities of war, from the limitation prescribed by law re combined rate of retired pay and of compensation, as civilian employees of the government, which retired officers may receive. Civil Service.

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 6048....7/1/53. Provide for suitable and distinctive lapel button which may be worn by veterans of the Korean hostilities. Armed Services.

HEBERT (D La.) (by request) HR 6136....7/7/53. Make certain revisions in the World War Veterans Act, as amended. Veterans.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 6103....7/6/53. Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 re taxation of dependents. Veterans.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

WELKER (R Idaho) S 2285....7/6/53. Incorporate the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Judiciary.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) H J Res 290....7/2/53. Create a committee to assist in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Congress of 1754, held at Albany, N.Y., on June 24 of that year. Judiciary.

ROBISON (R Ky.) HR 6083....7/2/53. Incorporate National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) (by request) S 2302....7/7/53. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re consolidation of certain wage scales for trades, crafts, and manual labor. Civil Service.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 6133....7/7/53. Provide for promotion by merit for postal service employees and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 6078....7/2/53. Amend P.L. 874, 81st Congress, re children residing on federal property to extend its provisions for a two-year period. Labor.

CONGRESS

DIES (D Tex.) H Con Res 131....7/7/53. Define principles of procedure for Congressional committees investigating subversive activities. Rules.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Res 319....7/7/53. Provide a residence for pages. Administration.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

HARRISON (R Neb.) H J Res 289....7/2/53. Amend Constitution to recognize the authority and law of Jesus Christ. Judiciary.

CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

COOPER (R Ky.) S 2293....7/6/53. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. district courts to adjudicate certain claims of federal employees for the recovery of fees, salaries, or compensation. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6135....7/7/53. Revise certain provisions of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925....Administration.

DORN (R N.Y.) HR 6113....7/7/53. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to increase the penalties applicable to the smuggling of goods into the U.S. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6118....7/7/53. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to make unlawful assaults which interfere with the national defense effort. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6119....7/7/53. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to make unlawful extortions for services not performed in connection with the national defense effort. Judiciary.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6120....7/7/53. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to prohibit racketeering and extortion in connection with production of munitions of war. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BEALL (R Md.) S 2305....7/7/53. Promote safe driving, eliminate reckless and financially irresponsible driver from the highways in D.C. D.C.

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2303....7/7/53. Provide that the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. D.C.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6073....7/2/53. Provide that the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. D.C.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6127....7/7/53. Amend certain provisions of the act creating a board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in D.C. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2300....7/7/53. Simplify the handling of postage on newspapers and periodicals. Civil Service.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 2299....7/7/53. Permit weekly newspapers to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any one calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. Civil Service.

***WILLIAMS (R Del.)**, Beall (R Md.), Bennett (R Utah), Bush (R Conn.), Butler (R Md.), Case (R S.D.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Griswold (R Neb.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho) S 2307....7/7/53. Direct executive investigation by Attorney General of certain offenses, in other executive departments. Judiciary.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6052....7/1/53. Readjust postal rates. Civil Service.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 6132....7/7/53. Create a Department of Peace. Government Operations.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2272....7/1/53. Retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by the U.S. over lands in the State of New Mexico. Atomic Energy.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 2312....7/7/53. Authorize Secretary of the Navy to transfer to Puerto Rico certain lands at U.S. Naval Station, San Juan, P.R. in exchange for certain other lands. Armed Services.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6110....7/7/53. Provide that the U.S. shall hold certain land in trust for the members of the Sioux Tribe on the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Reservation. Interior.

D'EWART (R Mont.) H Res 315.....7/2/53. Request Secretary of the Interior to negotiate a fair and just settlement with the Crow Tribe of Indians for use of tribal property in construction of the Hardin Project. Interior.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 6081.....7/2/53. Provide for more representative district advisory boards and permit Secretary of Interior to exercise his discretion and authority to improve the administration of the public lands. Interior.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 6105.....7/6/53. Authorize conveyance to Lake County, Calif. of the lower Lake Rancheria. Interior.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2306.....7/7/53. Encourage increased production, including the construction of low cost housing. Finance.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S Res 136.....7/7/53. Authorize an additional expenditure of \$10,000 for the Banking and Currency Committee. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 128.....7/6/53. Authorize the Agriculture Committee to make a full study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Agriculture.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 129.....7/6/53. Authorize the Banking and Currency Committee to make a full study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Banking and Currency.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 130.....7/6/53. Authorize the Finance Committee to make a full study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Finance.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 131.....7/6/53. Authorize the Commerce Committee to make a full study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 132.....7/6/53. Authorize the Interior Committee to make a full study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Interior.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 133.....7/6/53. Authorize the Judiciary Committee to make a full study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Judiciary.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 134.....7/6/53. Authorize the Labor and Public Welfare Committee to make a full and complete study of all major legislation within its jurisdiction and to recommend any remedial legislation necessary to provide adequate protection of consumer interests. Labor.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S 2314.....7/7/53. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate commerce by communication facilities.

TOBEY (R N.H.) S Res 135.....7/7/53. Increase by \$150,000 the limit of expenditure for the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's investigation of certain problems re commerce. Rules.

HART (D N.J.) HR 6116.....7/7/53. Give owners of certain special-purpose vessels purchased or requisitioned by the U.S. an opportunity to reacquire such vessels when they are no longer needed by the U.S. Merchant Marine.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 6071.....7/2/53. Create a National Petroleum Commission. Commerce.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 6037.....7/1/53. Authorize adoption of a certain rule re broadcasting or telecasting of professional baseball exhibitions in interstate commerce. Commerce.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 6059.....7/1/53. Similar to Herlong (D Fla.) HR 6037.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 2289.....7/6/53. Authorize State of California to collect tolls for the use of certain highway crossings across the Bay of San Francisco. Public Works.

ALLEN (R Calif.) HR 6099.....7/6/53. Authorize California to collect tolls for use of certain highway crossings across San Francisco Bay. Public Works.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 6112.....7/7/53. Facilitate the development and construction of water conservation facilities by states and municipalities. Commerce.

FALLON (D Md.) HR 6080.....7/2/53. Authorize appropriation of funds for the construction of certain highway-railroad grade separations made necessary by the federal highway system. Public Works.

MAILLARD (R Calif.) HR 6098.....7/6/53. Similar to Allen (R Calif.) HR 6099.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 6055.....7/1/53. Repeal section of act of Feb. 20, 1931 re jurisdiction of San Francisco Bay Bridge. Public Works.

WILSON (D Tex.) HR 6084.....7/2/53. Relieve acute shortage in the municipal water supply of the cities of Grand Prairie, Tex., and Irving, Tex. Public Works.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 6077.....7/2/53. Permit State of California to fix, charge, and collect tolls for the use of bridges and similar crossings of San Francisco Bay. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2296.....7/6/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow certain deductions for expenses incurred and interest accrued. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2268.....7/1/53. Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home. Finance.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6058.....7/1/53. Allow certain persons to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for meals and lodging when employed away from home. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 6100.....7/6/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re determination of base period rate of return. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 6101.....7/6/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re determination of base period for new companies under the excess-profits tax. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 6111.....7/1/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow a longer period for claiming refund or credit of income tax where the claim is based upon a judicial decision affecting tax liability in a similar case. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 6138.....7/1/53. Provide tax incentive for the creation of additional grain storage facilities. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 6102.....7/6/53. Extend Renegotiation Act for two years. Ways and Means.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 6121.....7/7/53. Repeal the tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 6122.....7/1/53. Define the term "waterproof cloth" as that term is used in Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 6123.....7/7/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide revenue and eliminate unfair competition by taxing interest on obligations of state and local governments issued for the acquisition or improvements of real property leased to private industrial or commercial organizations. Ways and Means.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 6125.....7/1/53. Provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to museums and historical sites operated by the U.S., the several states, or subdivisions thereof. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 6050.....7/1/53. Make provisions re excess-profits-tax ceiling for new corporations for taxable years ending after June 30, 1953. Ways and Means.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 6137.....7/7/53. Similar to Curtis (R Neb.), HR 6138.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 6126.....7/7/53. Amend the Internal Revenue Code re averaging of income received for personal services rendered in more than one taxable period. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 6104.....7/6/53. Extend and amend Renegotiation Act of 1951 re periods of limitations and commencement of proceedings. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6075.....7/2/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that state welfare agencies may be furnished with information re income-tax exemptions claimed by individuals receiving or applying for certain public-assistance benefits. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 6106.....7/6/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that governmental units shall not be liable for the document tax imposed on deeds transferring real estate. Ways and Means.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 6134.....7/7/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code re computation of unused excess-profits credit adjustment. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On JULY 1 - 7

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Sent to President

S 719. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between certain Alaska ports and between those ports and continental U.S. for a limited period of time. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 30. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 17. Passed House on Consent calendar July 7.

- S 971. Authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- S 1078. Authorize use of certificates by Armed Forces Officers in connection with certain pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported March 13. Passed Senate March 18. House Armed Services reported June 23. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- S 1082. Approve a conveyance of certain real property from the City of Charleston, S.C., to the South Carolina State Ports authority. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 30. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 17. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- S 1222. Continue the effect of the statutory provisions re the deposit of savings for members of the Army and Air Force. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 4214 July 7.
- S 1529. Make certain provisions re posthumous appointments and commissions. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- S 1544. Repeal the authority to purchase discharge from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Armed Services reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- S 1684. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor due to service in the Armed Forces after June 30, 1950. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 18. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 5706 July 7.
- S 1995. Provide certain construction and other authority for the military departments in time of war or national emergency. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6. Passed House under suspension of rules July 7.
- S 2000. Authorize the retirement of non-Regular army and air force officers having more than 30 years' active federal service under same conditions presently provided for officers having less than 30 years' service. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 2871 July 7.
- S 2079. Provide for the use of the American National Red Cross in aid of the armed forces. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 5637 July 7.
- HR 444. Increase the percentage of trust funds held by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation which is to be distributed per capita to individual members of such tribes to 90 per cent. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 13. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 490. Authorize the use of Sackets Harbor Military Cemetery for burial of war and peacetime veterans of U.S. armed forces. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 22. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 1532. Provide for addition of certain government lands to the Cape Hatteras national seashore recreational area project. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 16. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 2582. Impose more stringent regulations on the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia. BARRETT (R Wyo.). House District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed House June 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 3411. Direct Secretary of the Army to re-establish and correct the boundaries of the Quincy National Cemetery by exchange of government-owned lands in the Quincy-GraceLand Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 19. Passed House on consent calendar April 20. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 4779. Authorize the adoption of a report relating to seepage and drainage damages on the Illinois River, Ill. SIMPSON (R Ill.). House Public Works reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Public Works reported June 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 4823. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to the State of Texas. RAYBURN (D Tex.). House Public Works reported May 21. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Public Works reported June 22. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6. House agreed to Senate amendments July 7.
- HR 4978. Repeal the act of September 30, 1950, authorizing the transfer to the State of Iowa of Fort Des Moines, Iowa. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa). House Public Works reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Public Works reported June 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- H J Res 234. Authorize an appropriation to defray the expenses of the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union for 1953 to be held in Washington, D.C. REED (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 3. Passed House June 30. Passed Senate July 2.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 119. Provide for the construction of the Markham Ferry project on the Grand River in Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.). MONRONEY (D Okla.). Senate Public Works reported June 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 252. Permit trial by jury of civil actions against U.S. for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported March 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6. House Judiciary reported June 25. Passed House amended on consent calendar July 7.
- S 630. Provide for conveyance for public-school purposes of certain federal land in Gettysburg National Military Park. MARTIN (R Pa.). DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- S 725. Amend act authorizing a national survey of forest resources to include U.S. territories and possessions. BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- S 894. Provide for the conveyance of certain national forest land in Basalt Colo. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- S 1001. Provide for the appointment by the D.C. Commissioners of special policemen. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 1367. Extend for 4 years the authority of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand the crop-insurance program into additional counties. AIKEN (R Vt.). YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- S 1393. Amend the D.C. Teachers Leave Act. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 1644. Make certain provisions re rank of U.S. Military Academy band leader. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 21. House Armed Services reported June 23. Passed House amended on consent calendar July 7.
- S 1748. Incorporate the National Fund for Medical Education. TAFT (R Ohio.). Senate Judiciary reported June 8. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- S 1945. Provide for regulation of vacation periods and annual leave of absence of D.C. Board of Education. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 1999. Provide for the recovery, care, and disposition of the remains of members of the uniformed services and certain other personnel. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2055. Provide for the control and eradication of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2078. Provide for the orderly transaction of the public business in the event of death, incapacity, or separation from office of a disbursing officer of the military departments. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2118. Increase by 10 per cent across-the-board salaries of D.C. teachers and other employees. BEALL (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2128. Extend the mutual security programs for fiscal 1954 and authorize funds therefor. WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 13. Senate Armed Services reported June 18. Senate substituted for text of HR 5710, July 1.
- S 2199. Allow state and local governments during major disasters to use or distribute certain surplus equipment and supplies of the federal government. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). KENNEDY (D Mass.). Senate Public Works reported July 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2217. Amend the National Defense Act to provide for an active duty status for all U.S. property and fiscal officers. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2276. Authorize the furnishing of information and civilian education for personnel in the armed forces. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 6.
- S 2277. Authorize the loan of two submarines to Italy and a small aircraft carrier to France. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported July 2. Passed Senate July 7.

S Con Res 36. Express sense of Congress that the German people are entitled to their rights and freedom. WATKINS (R Utah). Senate Foreign Relations reported July 2. Senate adopted July 2.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1400. Release the reversionary rights of the U.S. in a tract of land located in Wake County, N.C. SMITH (D N.C.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 1.
- S 1981. Continue for six months after termination of national emergency certain powers of the President on priorities in military traffic. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 8. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6.
- S 2038. Authorize cash relief for certain Canal Zone Government employees. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported July 2.
- S 2163. Authorize conveyance of certain lands in the U.S. cottonfield station near Statesville, N.C. HOEY (D N.C.). Agriculture and Forestry reported July 1.
- S 2314. Prevent transmission of certain gambling information in interstate commerce by communications facilities. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 7.
- S Res 127. Provide funds, not exceeding \$15,000, to continue investigation of Canadian wheat imported as unfit for human consumption. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 1. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration July 1.
- S Res 135. Increase by \$150,000 the funds authorization of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate certain problems including interstate crime, merchant marine subsidies. TOBEY (R N.H.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 7. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration July 7.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 334. Amend the Act of July 31, 1947, re acquisition of public lands for uses other than mining. REGAN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 1070. Declare the establishment of the Court of Claims as a constitutional court. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 30. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 1528. Authorize addition of land to Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18. Passed House on consent calendar March 2. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 1568. Authorize the appointment of deputy commissioners in Alaska by judges of district courts. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 29. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 1802. Make certain provisions re leasing Alaskan lands which have been reserved for educational purposes and have been found to contain oil, gas, and coal deposits. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 3. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 1806. Amend the Federal Register Act to sanction by legislation the present procedure followed in publishing the Code of Federal Regulations. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 1991. Make certain provisions re certain construction-cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River irrigation project, Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 2234. Amend rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the U.S. BOYKIN (D Ala.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 17. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 2272. Authorize the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to publish official registers. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 23. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 2331. Repeal section 205 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 re total aggregate personnel strength of the Ready Reserve. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 2750. Make certain provisions re relief of the city and county of Denver, Colo. ROGERS (D Colo.). House Judiciary reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 2871. Amend the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House passed S 2000 in lieu on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 2977. Remove the limitation on claims against the Army for personal injuries, which restricts recovery for such injuries to reasonable medical, hospital, or burial expenses. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 3480. Propose a 3-year extension of P.L. 78 (82nd Congress) facilitating the use of Mexican labor for agricultural work in this country.
- HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported March 31. Passed House 259-87, April 15. Senate Agriculture reported May 12. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 6.
- HR 3792. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke, amend, or suspend water carrier certificates and permits. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 4214. Continue in effect statutory provisions re savings deposits of members of the Army and Air Force. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House passed S 1422 in lieu on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 4302. Revive and re-enact the International Bridge Authority of Michigan concerning the bridge across St. Marys River. KNOX (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 4401. Permit certain suits for the recovery of taxes to be brought in the district of the taxpayer's residence. FORD (R Mich.). House Judiciary reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 4905. Amend the Atomic Energy Act re electric utility contracts. COLE (R N.Y.). Atomic Energy reported June 26. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 5228. Amend the Budget and Accounting Act re annuities for retired Comptrollers General. BONNER (D N.C.). House Government Operations reported June 27. Passed House under suspension of rules July 7.
- HR 5246. Make appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. BUSBEY (R Ill.). House Appropriations reported May 15. Passed House 395-2, May 26. Senate Appropriations reported June 29. Passed Senate amended July 7.
- HR 5314. Provide for coverage of ROTC members under Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951. VELDE (R Ill.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 5495. Extend for one year the authority of the President to make trade agreements under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1953. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported June 9. Passed House, 363-35, June 15. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate amended July 2. House disagreed to Senate amendment July 7.
- HR 5637. Provide for the use of the American Red Cross in aid of the Armed Forces. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House passed S 2079 in lieu on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 5691. Provide for an annual report by Commissioner of Education re educational activities carried on in connection with the executive branch of the government. BARDET (D N.C.). House Education and Labor reported July 3. Passed House July 7.
- HR 5705. Provide for the automatic renewal of expiring 5-year level-premium-term policies of U.S. government and national service life insurance. PROUTY (R Vt.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 5706. Make certain provisions re civil service appointments and related benefits for returning veterans. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. House passed S 1684 in lieu on consent calendar July 7.
- HR 5710. Authorize funds for the Mutual Security Agency for fiscal 1954. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.). House Foreign Affairs reported June 16. Passed House 280-108, June 19. Passed Senate amended after substitution of text of S 2128 July 1.
- HR 5969. Make appropriations for the Defense Department for fiscal 1954. SCRIVNER (R Kan.). House Appropriations reported June 27. Passed House 386-0 July 2.
- H J Res 253. Make certain amendments in joint resolution creating the Niagara Falls Bridge Commission. MILLER (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported July 1. Passed House on consent calendar July 7.
- H Con Res 28. Commemorate the 300th anniversary of the formation of Westmoreland County, Va. SMITH (D Va.). House Judiciary reported June 15. House adopted on consent calendar July 7.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 4351. Make certain provisions re Niagara power development. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Public Works reported July 7.
- HR 4353. Reorganize the Farm Credit Administration and place its control in a 13-month Board. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture and Forestry reported July 2.
- HR 5016. Identify the drug known as aureomycin by its chemical name chlortetracycline. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6.
- HR 5740. Permit factory, warehouse, etc., inspection in the enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act after first giving written notice to the owner, or operator. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 6.
- HR 6049. Provide for assistance to school construction in federally affected areas. KEARNS (R Pa.). House Education and Labor reported July 3.
- HR 6504. Amend the act of April 6, 1949, to provide for additional emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported July 7.
- HR 6678. Make certain provisions re operating expenses of school districts affected by federal activities. KEARNS (R Pa.). House Education and Labor reported July 3.

Bowler Wins Sabath Seat

James B. Bowler, a west-side Chicago Democrat, was elected July 7 to fill the unexpired term of the late dean of the House, Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.), who died Nov. 6, 1952.

Bowler, 77, handed his opponent, Philip J. Boffa, a sound defeat in the special Congressional election. Boffa, a 39-year-old druggist, was making his first bid for an elective office. According to unofficial but complete returns Bowler polled 31,509 votes to Boffa's 6,228, giving the former Chicago city councilman 83 per cent of the light ballot.

Bowler was an overwhelming favorite to win in the predominantly Democratic Seventh District. He resigned from the city post July 2. He had served as alderman almost continuously since 1906.

When Bowler is sworn in, the Democrats will have 212 House Members to the Republicans 219. There is one Independent and three seats are vacant.

Aides Praise President

Two top Administration officials praised the leadership of President Eisenhower and called for his support in Fourth of July speeches.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in a Philadelphia address, said he saw hope that under the leadership of Mr. Eisenhower the country would face its problems at home "and eventually bring peace and freedom abroad," even though the "rulers of the Kremlin" are blockading the peace road.

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, in a speech at the Washington Monument, said the people's confidence and support would give the President "the inspiration for wise, honest and fearless leadership which is the measure of our strength."

Eisenhower On Local Politics

President Eisenhower told his July 8 news conference his policy was to keep hands off local and state elections. He said his great interest was to present a program and a record which would win public approval. He made the comments as he declined to discuss gubernatorial elections in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Stevenson Sees Peace Hope

In Rome, Italy, Adlai E. Stevenson said July 6 there are "brighter prospects of peace than the free world has faced since the war."

The 1952 Democratic Presidential candidate said also it would be "inconceivable" to admit Red China into the United Nations while her forces fight the UN in the Korean War.

Stevenson aides said he is seriously considering devoting a nation-wide television broadcast to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis.) influence on U.S. diplomacy and on her allies when he returns home.

Hobby Denies She'll Resign

Countering rumors that she would resign as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby said July 6, "At no time have I considered resigning and running for Governor of Texas. The rumors have no foundation." Texas primaries take place in July of 1954.

BROWNELL ON "BOOK BURNING"

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., told the National Education Association convention in Miami July 3 that no one has the right to tell an American what he should say or what books he can read.

He congratulated the delegates on two resolutions they had adopted denouncing "book burning" and calling on teachers to testify fully before Congressional investigating committees.

WON'T SEEK OFFICE - TRUMAN

Former President Harry S. Truman told a press conference July 8 in Indianapolis he never will run for office again--Congress specifically.

DEMOCRATIC DIGEST IS OUT

First issue of the Democratic National Committee's new monthly magazine "Democratic Digest" came out July 8. The pocket-size booklet is offered for sale to the public. About 100,000 copies went on the newsstands July 9.

The booklet in one of its articles predicted that Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) would "let loose again" on the Eisenhower Administration.

State Roundup

CONNECTICUT: Republican leaders said July 6 in Hartford that they "cleared" former U. S. Senator John A. Danaher (R Conn.) for an appointment to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Danaher said he would be "highly honored" if President Eisenhower appointed him as judge of the court for the Second District which includes Connecticut, New York and Vermont.

GEORGIA: The official state newspaper of the Republican Party of Georgia made known July 6 that Georgia GOPs want to enter a candidate for governor in next year's race. In an editorial, the paper said Elbert Tuttle, state GOP chairman, would "stand a good chance" of winning the election.

MISSOURI: Gov. Phil M. Donnelly (D Mo.) July 2 approved an act of the legislature creating a commission to study the election laws of the state and recommend needed changes.

NEW YORK: Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) disclaimed any connection between his arrival in Washington July 7 and legislative developments on a bill (HR 4351) to let private enterprise develop Niagara Falls power.

LABOR, WELFARE FUNDS PASSED

The Senate July 7 passed an appropriation bill (HR 5246) carrying \$2,028,940,761 to finance the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, as well as related agencies, in fiscal 1954. Final action was by voice vote, after one day of debate.

The Senate total was \$20,505,000 more than its Appropriations Committee had recommended. (CQ Weekly Report p. 878) The total approved by the House was \$1,980,706,461.

The Senate voted \$263,788,000 for the Department of Labor, \$1,751,628,761 for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, \$9,250,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, \$1,064,000 for the National Mediation Board and \$3,210,000 for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The largest increase voted by the Senate was in funds for grants to states for the hospital construction program. Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) proposed appropriating \$75 million instead of the \$60 million recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. President Eisenhower had requested \$60 million for hospital construction grants. The House had approved only \$50 million. The Hill amendment was agreed to on a 43-41 roll call. (For voting see chart, page 906.)

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) opposed the amendment, saying it should be rejected in view of "a very real budgetary problem facing this nation."

PRESIDENT ASKS INCREASE

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), chairman of the Subcommittee that handled the labor-welfare funds bill, read the Senate a letter from President Eisenhower "urgently" requesting an addition of \$577,000 to the money bill.

The President wrote that the House cut of \$151,000 to pay salaries in the office of the Secretary of the Welfare Department would "seriously impair the ability of the Secretary to plan efficiently." He said the House reduction of \$426,000 in funds for the Office of Education would "seriously" handicap the Commissioner of Education. The Senate Committee had concurred in the House cuts.

Thye offered two amendments to make the increases requested by the President, and the Senate approved both on voice votes. A major increase voted by the Senate was another \$1,150,000 to bring the total appropriation for grants to states for vocational rehabilitation to \$23 million. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) called it "real economy to rehabilitate the handicapped."

TUBERCULOSIS FUND INCREASED

On a 39-38 roll call, the Senators approved an amendment to increase by \$1.3 million funds for the federal-state program to control tuberculosis. This brought the Senate total for this item to \$7,025,000. President Eisenhower had requested, and the House had approved \$5,725,000 for the fight against this disease.

The Senate also voted to add \$250,000 to the \$9 million recommended by its Committee for the NLRB, after rejecting a proposed increase of \$500,000. Also rejected on standing votes were two proposals to boost funds for the Labor Department's Wages and Hours Division.

A conference was requested with the House to iron out differences in the two versions of the bill.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Provide \$5,435,000 for the Bureau of Employment Security, instead of the \$5,225,000 recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Voice.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- Appropriate \$1,448,000 for the Office of the Secretary of Labor instead of the \$1,250,000 recommended by Committee. Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Increase from recommended \$1,350,000 to \$1.6 million amount for the Solicitor's Office in the Department of Labor. Voice.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- (on behalf of the Committee) Permit Boulder City, Nev., schools to continue to receive federal aid. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Add \$100,000 to the \$700,000 recommended by Committee for the Bureau of Labor Standards. Standing.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- Provide \$1.5 million for the Children's Bureau, instead of the \$1,450,000 proposed by Committee. Voice.

Smith (R N.J.) -- Appropriate \$9,250,000 for the operation of the NLRB instead of \$9 million recommended by Committee. Voice.

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Earmark \$5 million instead of \$10 million of funds for unemployment compensation grants to meet increased costs resulting from State law changes. Voice.

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) -- Increase from recommended \$5.2 million to \$5.4 million funds for the Food and Drug Administration. Voice.

Thye -- Appropriate \$2,926,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Education instead of \$2.5 million proposed by Committee. Voice.

Thye -- Add \$151,000 to the \$1,075,000 recommended for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Voice.

George W. Malone (R Nev.) -- Increase from the recommended \$981,000 to \$1.1 million funds for the Veterans' Employment Service. Standing.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Provide \$23 million instead of Committee-recommended \$21,850,000 for grants to States for vocational rehabilitation. Without objection.

Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Raise to \$75 million funds for grants to states for hospital construction. Roll call, 43-41. (A motion to reconsider was tabled).

Aiken -- Increase to \$1,420,000 funds for administering the program of bringing Mexican farm laborers into the U.S. Standing.

William Langer (R N.D.) -- Increase to \$7,025,000 funds for control of tuberculosis. Roll call, 39-38.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- (modified) Increase from \$32.5 million to \$33.5 million funds for Public Health Service-operated hospitals in Detroit, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- Provide \$9.5 million instead of recommended \$9 million for salaries and expenses of the NLRB. Standing.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Increase from \$6,250,000 to \$7 million funds for the Wages and Hours Division of the Labor Department. Standing.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Increase funds for the Wages and Hours Division by \$500,000. Standing.

SCHOOL AID

By voice vote July 8 the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 6049) to authorize \$277 million in federal aid for school construction in areas overcrowded because of nearby defense installations. The bill also would extend the present temporary aid program to schools in federally impacted areas through 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 879).

The largest authorization, \$125 million, is for new construction to relieve the impact of increased defense activity because of the Korean war. And for the first time, funds -- a total of \$20 million -- were set aside for school houses for Indian pupils living on tax-exempt property if the states apply for such aid.

Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.) proposed adding \$78.3 million in authorizations for aid to school districts that failed to apply for it before the June 30 cut-off date. The amendment was rejected by voice vote. Elliott said these communities should be given "a little more time" to apply for such aid. The House Education and Labor Committee had recommended \$95 million to take care of those communities which qualified for federal aid prior to this year but did not receive any because of a lack of appropriated funds.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Carl Elliott (D Ala.) -- Authorize \$173.3 million to cover school districts that failed to apply for federal aid before the June 30 cut-off date. Voice.

UNEMPLOYMENT TAX

The House July 8 passed a bill (HR 5173) to provide that any excess in federal unemployment tax collections above the cost of administering the federal-state employment security programs be used to set up and maintain a \$200 million reserve from which the states could borrow when they have trouble meeting unemployment benefits payments.

Under the bill, sponsored by Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the tax-writing House Ways and Means

Adjournment Rush

Congress faced longer hours and a stepped-up pace to meet the July 31 adjournment date set by party leaders. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), acting majority leader, said July 4 he thought the Senate could clear appropriation bills and other "must" legislation by July 31, "but it will take some night and Saturday sessions to do it."

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) declared July 7 the House would work mornings and Saturdays if necessary to adjourn by Aug. 1. "I think we'll make it," he said.

Committee, any remaining excess in federal tax receipts after the reserve fund has reached \$200 million would be turned back to the states' unemployment trust funds. The measure would earmark all of the three per cent federal payroll tax, paid by employers, for the unemployment insurance program.

Reed maintained that the excess collections "have been used to meet the general expenses of other activities of the federal government," and said the advantage of his bill would be to "retain the entire proceeds of the three-tenths of 1 per cent tax (allocated for administrative costs) for the purposes of the program."

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) offered an amendment to limit the use of these excess taxes to the payment of unemployment compensation. His proposal was rejected on a 36-92 standing vote. Forand then offered another amendment to delay repayment of any advance made to a state by the federal government "until the state fund is out of danger." This amendment was also rejected, on a voice vote.

Forand then moved to recommit the bill to include these amendments, but the motion was defeated on a 93-292 roll call (for voting, see chart, page 904). The bill was then passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- Limit the use of the excess taxes to the payment of unemployment compensation. Standing, 36-92.

Forand -- Provide that repayment of any advance made to a state by the federal government would not start until the state fund is out of danger. Voice.

WHISKY EXCISE

The House passed the first tax bill of the 83rd Congress July 7 when it approved, on a 143-106 standing vote, a bill (HR 5407) dealing with the excise tax on bonded whiskies.

The bill would permit distillers with 8-year-old whiskies in Internal Revenue warehouses to keep the liquor there for another four years before having to pay the tax of \$10.50 a gallon. Present law sets a maximum of eight years, after which the tax must be paid whether or not the whiskey is marketed. (For hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 436).

Rep. Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) called HR 5407 "a relief bill for a lawful industry." Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said

distillers had produced larger quantities than usual after the Korean war broke out and now were faced with bankruptcy because of the high taxes coming due.

They just "overanticipated what the American people would drink -- thank God," John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Tex.) asserted. Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said that the bill, by preventing a lot of cheap whiskey being forced on the market, "is going to stop a lot of drunkenness in this country."

Celler attacked as "immoral" a provision of the bill that said liquor held for 12 years in warehouses could not be advertised as over eight years old. But the rule on the bill prevented amendments being offered. A motion to recommit, made by Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) was defeated, 97-140, on a standing vote.

DROUGHT AID

The House and Senate July 9 approved emergency legislation to provide financial help for drought-stricken farmers and stockmen in the Southwest. (For Committee action, see p. 908.) Differences between the two versions will be worked out in conference.

The House approved its measure (HR 6054) on a 388-4 roll-call. (For voting, see chart, page 904.) The Senate approved the House bill, amending it to include the provisions of the Senate measure (S 2267).

PROVISIONS

Both measures would provide:

Emergency farm credit in areas designated as disaster areas.

Special livestock loans of \$2,500 or more, repayable in three years at five per cent interest to "established" ranchers and stockmen.

The Senate took out a provision for "feed and seed" loans to distressed farmers at reasonable prices. The House bill contains this provision. As the bill went to conference, the only other difference between the bills was the Jones amendment accepted by the House.

HOUSE ACTION

The House agreed by voice vote to an amendment by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) to specify that facilities, personnel and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Production and Marketing Administration and the Farm Home Administration may be used for aid.

During debate on the measure, Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.) assailed the Governor of Texas and the state's legislature for having failed to meet the crisis before seeking aid from the federal government. Texas, he said, is in far better condition financially than the national government, and should have made a "bona fide attempt" to meet the disaster.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Specify that facilities, personnel and funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Production and Marketing Administration and the Farmers Home Administration may be used for aid. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Reduce interest rate on loans from five to three per cent. Standing, 14-54.

Fred Marshall (D Minn.) -- Delete the \$2,500 minimum limitation for livestock loans. Standing, 27-46.

Senate

The Senate approved its bill as it came from the Agriculture Committee, killing two floor proposals for government cattle-purchasing. Passage was on voice vote after two days of debate, July 8 and 9. Leading debater, Committee Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said the bill would set up a permanent program of disaster loans against "price declines" for all farmers.

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) drew a blast from Aiken when the Oklahoman offered an amendment to direct the Secretary to buy live beef cattle at 90 per cent of parity. Aiken said that Kerr had done "more to harm the farmers of Oklahoma" than "any other factor."

Sen. Dwight Griswold (R Neb.) offered a substitute amendment, also designed to reduce the number of cattle. He proposed that the Secretary purchase brood cows and pay farmers to have heifers spayed.

Both amendments were rejected by voice vote on July 9.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), a former Secretary of Agriculture, said July 8 the nation has at least "10 million too many" cattle, but doubted the cattle-buying program could be considered along with the drought relief measure.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Require Secretary of Agriculture to purchase beef cattle at 90 per cent of parity. Voice.

Dwight Griswold (R Neb.) -- Require Secretary to purchase brood cows and have heifers spayed. Voice.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

The Senate July 6 by voice vote approved and sent back to the House an amended bill (HR 3480) to extend for one year, to Dec. 31, 1954, the U.S.-Mexican farm labor import program.

The House had passed a three-year extension bill on April 15. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 492).

The Senate July 6 agreed to a committee amendment limiting the extension to one year. (For Mexican labor background, see p. 374).

BASEBALL BROADCASTS

Sharp floor opposition July 8 postponed consideration of a bill (S 1396) designed to prevent unrestricted broadcasts and telecasts of major league games in minor league territory.

Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) opposed the bill and said he would use every parliamentary device to defeat it. Sponsor Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) conceded there was practically no chance the bill would be acted on at this session. Johnson had urged the Senate to act before the minor leagues "pass completely out of the picture."

NIAGARA POWER

The House July 9 approved, and sent to the Senate, a bill (HR 4351) which would grant authority to private enterprise to build new power plants at Niagara Falls, N.Y. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 845). Final approval came on a 262-120 roll-call, after the House defeated a motion by Rep. Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) to recommit the bill, also on roll-call, 130-254. (For voting, see chart, p. 904).

Before final passage, the House acted on five amendments, rejecting four. Agreed to was an amendment by Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) striking from the bill a provision permitting the federal government to purchase the facilities involved in 18 years.

As approved by the House, the bill would provide for construction by private enterprise of additional power facilities on the Niagara River, as provided for in a 1950 treaty with Canada. The measure would permit five private utilities authority to apply to the Federal Power Commission for a license for construction.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- Prevent federal government from purchasing facilities after 18 years. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Frank J. Becker (R N.Y.) -- Provide that facilities be built by New York State. Standing, 17-136.

Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.) -- Provide for state, county and municipality preference in power service, and provide for authority's payment of taxes. Standing, 55-128.

Tom Steed (D Okla.) -- Delete section making the Act paramount in event of conflict with the Federal Power Act. Standing, 41-109.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Grant state, county and municipal preference in power service. Voice.

ATOMIC POWER CONTRACTS

The Senate July 9 passed by voice vote and cleared for the President a bill (HR 4905) authorizing the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into 25-year power contracts. The bill amends the 1946 Atomic Energy Act.

The House passed the measure by voice vote July 7.

Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee explained that utilities cannot contract for the vast amounts of power needed by the plants without substantial contract-cancellation payments in the event the AEC closed down or curtailed operations.

The measure contains contract-cancellation clauses which could cost the government \$340 million -- for atomic plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio. Cancellation costs under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 were limited to \$37 million.

WAR PRODUCTION

The House July 7 passed and sent to the White House a bill (S1995) to continue Defense Department authority

to acquire and operate privately or publicly owned industrial plants until July 1, 1954, or until six months after the current national emergency ends. The measure also gives the Department authority to stockpile critical machine tools. (CQ Weekly Report p.879)

CROP INSURANCE

The Senate July 6 approved, and sent to the House, a bill (S 1367) to extend for two years the authority of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to expand its program into additional counties. Approval was on voice vote after the Senate adopted a committee amendment cutting the extension from four years to two.

DISASTER AID

The Senate July 6 approved, and sent to the House, a bill (S 2199) to make available to the states federal surplus equipment and supplies in event of disaster. Approval came on voice vote.

MARGARINE vs. BUTTER

Consideration of a bill (S 1806) to let the Navy serve oleomargarine as well as butter was blocked July 6 on objection of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.).

The bill came up under the consent calendar under which a single objection can stop consideration of the measure. The Army and Air Force are permitted to serve margarine instead of butter, if they choose, but the Navy is not.

In objecting, Case said the dairy industry at present is experiencing much difficulty.

SUBMARINES

The Senate by a voice vote July 7 passed a bill (S 2277) providing for immediate loans of two submarines to Italy and an aircraft carrier to France. Costs for reactivating the vessels would be charged to foreign aid funds available to the nations under the Mutual Security Program, through the measure. (For House Committee action, see page 909.)

TAXPAYER SUITS

The House July 7 passed without objection a bill (S 252) to allow taxpayers to sue the government for recovery of taxes alleged to have been erroneously or illegally assessed. The House deleted the Senate provision permitting jury trial in such civil action suits. The bill removes the present \$10,000 limit on tax recovery suits brought in District court. The amended version goes back to the Senate.

The House also passed without objection a related bill (HR 4401) to allow taxpayers to bring tax recovery suits against the government in the judicial district of the taxpayer's residence.

MINING CLAIMS

A bill (HR 334) to prevent the filing of mining claims for the discovery of sand, stone, gravel and cinder deposits in the public lands and national forests was passed by the House July 7 on voice vote.

COMMITTEE FUNDS

By voice vote July 8 the Senate approved three resolutions granting Committees funds. S Res 115 increased to \$50,000 the limitation of expenditures of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business. S Res 123 authorized additional expenditures of \$10,000 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. S Res 125 authorized additional expenditures of \$10,000 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

GI INSURANCE

The House July 7 passed by unanimous consent and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 5705) to provide for the automatic renewal of five-year premium-term Government life insurance policies issued to veterans of World War I and II. Under present law, the insurance lapses and cannot be renewed unless the veteran makes an application for renewal, at higher rates, at the end of each five-year term.

EISENHOWER STATE PARK

President Eisenhower July 7 received a bill (HR 4823) turning over federal land to Texas for an "Eisenhower State Park." The measure, introduced by House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), authorized the Secretary of the Army to sell, at "fair market value" 160 acres within the Denison dam and reservoir project to the state of Texas. The bill was passed by the House June 2 and by the Senate July 6, without objection. The House concurred in a minor Senate amendment July 7.

FOREIGN AID

Senate-House conferees July 7 began a series of closed-door sessions to reconcile differences in the foreign aid authorization bills (HR 5710 - S 2128), passed by the House with a \$4,998,732,500 total, and by the Senate with a \$5,318,732,500. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 871.)

Conferees July 8 agreed to:

Provide \$10 million to develop scarce raw materials, for which the Senate had voted \$15 million, the House nothing.

Authorize \$9 million for the UN Children's Welfare Program, the amount allowed by the House. The Senate had approved \$13 million.

Authorize \$1,825,000 to pay ocean freight charges on relief packages sent overseas, the amount voted by the Senate. The House had approved \$825,000.

Drop the House rider putting Congress on record as favoring a Pacific defense pact, and the Senate amendment which in effect would have decreased authorizations by \$98 million.

Ccompromise on \$50 million for military aid to the Middle East defense command or any nation in the near east which the President determines is important to U. S. security. The Senate authorized \$100 million, the House nothing.

Delete Senate amendment to block housing built with foreign aid funds at a cost in excess of prevailing costs in the nation concerned.

On July 9, the conferees agreed to accept the House-approved date of June 30, 1954, for termination of MSA. The Senate had voted a June 30, 1955 termination.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Roy Tasco Davis, July 6 as Ambassador to Haiti. Philip K. Crowe, July 6 as Ambassador to Ceylon. Owen Clarke, July 8 as an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for a term expiring 1959.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has formally nominated:

A. Jack Goodwin and J. Sinclair Armstrong, July 2, to be members of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

James H. Smith, Jr., July 6, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Howard G. Freas, July 9, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Harrison Hobart and Spencer Miller, Jr., July 9, to be Assistant Secretaries of Labor.

EXECUTIVE ACTIONS

BOOK BANNING RESTRICTED

The International Information Administration and the State Department July 8 revoked the ban on books by Communists in overseas information libraries, if the books serve the "ends of democracy." It approved retention of "controversial" books defining controversies as "honest differences of opinion...not...conspiracy."

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on July 9 called the new policy "completely ridiculous," while Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), a member of the Subcommittee, denounced it as "utterly silly."

INFORMATION REPORT

The White House made public July 8 a summary of the report by the President's Committee on International Information Activities. The group recommended that "a greater effort" be made "to inform our citizens of the dangers that confront them, the power of the enemy" and "the growth of the Soviet atomic capability." The Committee is headed by William H. Jackson.

WITNESS IMMUNITY

The Senate July 9 passed by a standing vote and sent to the House a bill (S 16) to let Congressional Committees grant witnesses immunity from prosecution and compel them to testify. The measure grew out of the refusal of many Congressional witnesses to answer questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 592, 640, 702.)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) -- Provide that immunity be granted to a witness only by affirmative vote of at least two members of each of the major political parties on the Committee concerned. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) -- Provide that one week's notice be given the Attorney General before granting a witness immunity, as modified by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment requiring his agreement to the proposed immunity, and affirmation by a record vote of the house of Congress concerned. Voice.

House Votes: Unemployment Tax, Drought, Niagara Power

1. Unemployment Compensation Tax (HR 5173). Provide that unemployment taxes collected in excess of cost of administering the unemployment compensation program be used to establish a \$200 million reserve available for advances to the states and after that be returned to the states. Forand (D R.I.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to limit use of such excess taxes to payment of unemployment compensation and to delay state repayment of advances until state fund reaches a certain level. Rejected, 93-292, July 8. (See story, p. 900.)

2. Disaster Relief (HR 6054). Provide financial aid for drought stricken farmers and stockmen through emergency farm credit,

livestock loans, special sale of feed and seed, and utilization of federal facilities. Passage of bill. Passed, 388-4, July 9. (See story, p. 901.)

3. Niagara River Power (HR 4351). Provide for construction of additional power facilities on the Niagara river and remedial works to preserve the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls as provided for in the 1950 Canadian treaty. Jones (D Ala.) motion to recommit the bill. Rejected 130-254, July 9. (See story, p. 902.)

4. Niagara River Power (HR 4351). Passage of bill. Passed, 262-120, July 9.

	TOTAL	REPUBLICAN				DEMOCRAT													
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4						
		YEAS	23	388	130	262	YEAS	7	194	18	182	YEAS	85	193	111	80			
	NAY'S	292	4	254	120		NAY'S	189	4	184	18	NAY'S	103	0	70	101			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
ALABAMA					5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N	Y	AL Sadik (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Harden (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	?	?	2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 O'Neill (D)	?	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	N	Y	N	Y	DELAWARE					1 Madden (D)	✓	Y	N	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	Y	Y	N	AL Warburton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Merrill (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	N	Y	FLORIDA					9 Wilson (R)	N	?	?	?	13 Wiglesworth (R)	X	?	?	?
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	N	2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	N	Y	IOWA					MICHIGAN				
5 Rains (D)	N	Y	Y	N	1 Campbell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	?	?	?	?	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	Y	N	7 Haley (D)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	?	?	?	8 Bentley (R)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Selden (D)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					4 Lantaff (D)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Clardy (R)	N	N	N	Y
2 Patten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews (D)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Dondero (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Ford (R)	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS					3 Sikes (D)	X	?	?	?	1 Martin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gathings (D)	?	Y	N	Y	GEORGIA					2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Knox (R)	N	Y	N	Y
4 Harris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Brown (D)	N	Y	Y	N	KANSAS					2 Meader (R)	N	Y	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Camp (D)	N	Y	?	?	3 George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Shafer (R)	?	?	?	?
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher (D)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Miller (D)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	Y	Y	N	3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Detroit—Wayne County				
CALIFORNIA					9 Landrum (D)	N	Y	Y	N	2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	Y	?	?	?
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	Y	N	6 Smith (R)	N	Y	?	?	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Preston (D)	N	Y	?	?	KENTUCKY					1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Condon (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Vinson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	4 Cheif (D)	N	Y	N	Y	17 Oakman (R)	?	Y	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Golden (R)	N	Y	N	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	✓	?	?	?
10 Gubser (R)	N	Y	N	Y	IDAHO					1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	X	N	14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Budge (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	MINNESOTA				
12 Hunter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Pfost (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Robison (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	N
11 Johnson (R)	N	?	Y	N	ILLINOIS					5 Spence (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Andreesen (R)	N	Y	N	?
4 Mailliard (R)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Watts (D)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Blatnik (D)	Y	?	Y	N
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Arends (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Vacancy					9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	N
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	25 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	Y	LOUISIANA					5 Judd (R)	N	Y	N	Y
29 Phillips (R)	?	Y	N	Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	N	Y	?	?	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	?	?	6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	N	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	✓	Y	?	?
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	15 Mason (R)	N	N	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	X	?	?	?	2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	Y	N	24 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Long (D)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	14 Reed (R)	?	?	?	?	6 Morrison (D)	N	Y	N	Y	MISSISSIPPI				
30 Wilson (R)	X	?	?	?	20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Passman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger (R)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Springer (R)	?	Y	N	Y	7 Thompson (D)	N	Y	?	?	6 Colmer (D)	X	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County					18 Veale (R)	?	Y	N	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Smith (D)	?	Y	Y	N
23 Doyle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	23 Varsell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	MAINE					2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Chicago—Cook County					1 Hale (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Williams (D)	N	Y	N	Y
25 Hillings (R)	N	?	Y	N	3 Bushey (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 McIntire (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	N
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	?	?	?	13 Church (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Nelson (R)	?	?	?	?	MISSOURI				
19 Holtfield (D)	Y	Y	?	?	1 Dawson (D)	✓	Y	?	?	MARYLAND					5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Holt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Friedel (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Cole (R)	N	Y	N	Y
17 King (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Curtin (R)	N	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 McVey (R)	?	?	?	?	6 Hyde (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Hillelson (R)	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vacancy					6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Small (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					11 Sheehan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	MASSACHUSETTS					11 Moulder (D)	N	Y	?	?
4 Aspinall (D)	N	Y	Y	N	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Bates (R)	?	?	?	?	7 Short (R)	?	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Vacancy					2 Boland (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N	Y	INDIANA					10 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N	Y	MONTANA				
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Adair (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Cretella (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	NEBRASKA				
1 Dodd (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Lane (D)	✓	Y	N	Y	1 Curtis (R)	?	Y	N	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	N	Y	N	Y	14 Martin (R)	-	-	-	-	3 Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	Y

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

DECLARED STANDS**RECORD VOTES**

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.
NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

DECLARED STANDS

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
2 Hruska (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	?	?	?
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Bonin (R)	3 Gentry (D)	N	Y	N
NEVADA					19 Klein (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	N
AL Young (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Latham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 Bush (R)	20 Kilday (D)	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE					13 Multer (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Powell (D)	✓	?	?	?	29 Corbett (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	15 Ray (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	28 Eberharter (D)	N	Y	N	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA					27 Fulton (R)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	?	?	Y	N	9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	N	Y	23 Gavin (R)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	?	?	?	?	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	?	?	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	7 James (R)	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	N	Y	24 Kearns (R)	N	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Chatham (D)	?	Y	N	Y	21 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Cooley (D)	X	?	?	?	8 King (R)	N	Y	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	Y	N	Y	13 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	?	?	?	?	26 Morgan (D)	Y	?	?	?
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fountain (D)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Mumma (R)	N	Y	N	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jonas (R)	N	Y	N	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Saylor (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	?	N	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	Y	N	Y	18 Simpson (R)	?	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					NORTH DAKOTA					19 Stauffer (R)	N	Y	N	?
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	N	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Krueger (R)	N	Y	N	Y	15 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					OHIO					Philadelphia				
3 Becker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Cole (R)	N	?	N	Y	23 Bender (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Byrne (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	✓	Y	N
26 Gamble (R)	N	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Graham (D)	Y	✓	Y	N
27 Gwin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Kearney (R)	N	Y	N	Y	16 Bow (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	N	Y	N	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND				
33 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Clevering (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	✓	?	?	?
40 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA				
39 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	N	X	18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	X	?	?	?	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	N	Y	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	?	?
43 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Riehman (R)	N	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?
36 Taber (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA				
31 Taylor (R)	X	Y	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	N	Y	N	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Scherer (R)	X	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE				
34 Williams (R)	N	Y	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Baker (R)	N	Y	N	Y
New York City					12 Vorrys (R)	N	Y	N	Y	8 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	N
5 Bosch (R)	N	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	N	Y	9 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley (D)	✓	?	?	?	OKLAHOMA					4 Evans (D)	N	Y	Y	N
11 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier (D)	?	?	?	?
17 Couder (R)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Belcher (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (D)	N	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	5 Priest (D)	N	Y	N	Y
23 Doltinger (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	N	Y
16 Donovan (D)	N	Y	N	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Sutton (D)	N	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	TEXAS				
22 Fine (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	OREGON					15 Bentzen (D)	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Brooks (D)	N	Y	N	Y
8 Heller (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Coon (R)	N	Y	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	?	?	?	?	AL Dies (D)	N	Y	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	N	Y	7 Dowdy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
										WYOMING				
										AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	Y

Senate Votes: Appropriations, Sponsors

1. Labor and Health, Education, Welfare Appropriation (HR 5246). Provide \$2 billion for the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Labor for fiscal 1954. Hill (D Ala.) amendment to increase by \$15 million, from \$60 million to \$75 million, funds for hospital construction. Agreed to, 43-41, July 7. (See story, p. 899.)
2. Labor and Health, Education, Welfare Appropriation (HR 5246). Langer (R N.D.) amendment to increase funds for tuberculosis control from \$5.7 million to \$7 million. Agreed to, 39-38, July 7.
4. Sponsors of Bricker Amendment (S J Res 1). Prohibit the making of any treaty which abridges any right enumerated in the Constitution, and provide that no treaty shall become effective as internal law unless appropriate legislation has been enacted by Congress, and provide that executive agreements shall be subject to the same limitations. Introduced by John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and 63 other Senators. (See story, p. 885.)

RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken.

DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	4	REPUBLICANS	1	2	4	DEMOCRATS	1	2	4
	YEAS	43	39		YEAS	8	6		34	32	19
	NAYS	41	38		NAYS	35	35		6	3	
	1	2	4		1	2	4		1	2	4
ALABAMA				MAINE				OHIO			
Hill (D)	Y	Y		Payne (R)	Y	N		Bricker (R)	N	N	✓
Sparkman (D)	Y	Y		Smith (R)	N	N		Taft (R)	?	?	✓
ARIZONA				MARYLAND				OKLAHOMA			
Goldwater (R)	N	N	✓	Beall (R)	N	N		Kerr (D)	Y	Y	✓
Hayden (D)	Y	Y		Butler (R)	N	N		Monroney (D)	Y	Y	
ARKANSAS				MASSACHUSETTS				OREGON			
Fulbright (D)	✓	?		Kennedy (D)	Y	Y		Cordon (R)	N	N	✓
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	✓	Saltonstall (R)	N	N		Morse (I)	Y	Y	
CALIFORNIA				MICHIGAN				PENNSYLVANIA			
Knowland (R)	N	N	✓	Ferguson (R)	N	N		Duff (R)	Y	Y	✓
Kuchel (R)	N	N	✓	Potter (R)	N	N		Martin (R)	N	N	✓
COLORADO				MINNESOTA				RHODE ISLAND			
Johnson (D)	N	?	✓	Humphrey (D)	Y	Y		Green (D)	Y	Y	
Millikin (R)	N	N		Thye (R)	N	N		Pastore (D)	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT				MISSISSIPPI				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Bush (R)	N	N	✓	Eastland (D)	✓	?		Johnston (D)	Y	Y	✓
Purcell (R)	N	N	✓	Stennis (D)	Y	Y		Maybank (D)	Y	Y	✓
DELAWARE				MISSOURI				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Frear (D)	?	?	✓	Henning (D)	Y	Y		Case (R)	N	Y	✓
Williams (R)	N	N	✓	Symington (D)	Y	Y		Mundt (R)	N	N	✓
FLORIDA				MONTANA				TENNESSEE			
Holland (D)	N	N		Mansfield (D)	Y	Y		Gore (D)	Y	Y	
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	✓	Murray (D)	Y	Y		Kefauver (D)	Y	Y	
GEORGIA				NEBRASKA				TEXAS			
George (D)	Y	?		Butler (R)	N	?		Daniel (D)	✓	?	✓
Russell (D)	Y	Y		Griswold (R)	N	N		Johnson (D)	Y	X	
IDAHO				NEVADA				UTAH			
Dworshak (R)	N	N	✓	Malone (R)	N	Y		Bennett (R)	N	N	✓
Welker (R)	?	N	✓	McCarren (D)	Y	?		Watkins (R)	N	N	✓
ILLINOIS				NEW HAMPSHIRE				VERMONT			
Dirksen (R)	N	N	✓	Bridges (R)	?	?		Aiken (R)	Y	X	✓
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	✓	Tobey (R)	Y	?		Flanders (R)	N	N	✓
INDIANA				NEW JERSEY				VIRGINIA			
Capehart (R)	N	N	✓	Hendrickson (R)	N	N		Byrd (D)	N	?	✓
Jenner (R)	N	N	✓	Smith (R)	Y	N		Robertson (D)	N	?	✓
IAWA				NEW MEXICO				WASHINGTON			
Gillette (D)	X	X	✓	Anderson (D)	Y	Y		Jackson (D)	Y	Y	
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	✓	Chavez (D)	Y	Y		Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	✓
KANSAS				NEW YORK				WEST VIRGINIA			
Carlson (R)	N	?	✓	Ives (R)	?	?		Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	✓	Lehman (D)	Y	Y		Neely (D)	Y	Y	
KENTUCKY				NORTH CAROLINA				WISCONSIN			
Clements (D)	Y	Y	✓	Hoey (D)	Y	N		McCarthy (R)	N	X	✓
Cooper (R)	Y	N	✓	Vacancy				* Wiley (R)	✓	N	
LOUISIANA				NORTH DAKOTA				WYOMING			
Ellender (D)	N	N	✓	Langer (R)	Y	Y		Barrett (R)	N	N	✓
Long (D)	N	Y	✓	Young (R)	N	Y		Hunt (D)	?	?	

*Smith (D N.C.) died 6/26/53.

weekly committee roundup

Action

EXCESS-PROFITS -- The House Ways and Means Committee voted 16-9, July 8, to report favorably without amendments a bill (HR 5898; H Rept. 743) to extend the excess-profits tax retroactively from July 1, 1953 to Jan. 1, 1954. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 872-3).

HR 5898 is a "straight" extension of the tax, which expired June 30. HR 5899, a bill which would raise corporation tax credits from the present \$25,000 to \$100,000, originally was scheduled to be the vehicle for extension (CQ Weekly Report, p. 844), but Republican leaders decided to push HR 5898, introduced by Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), instead. The Committee rejected a motion to substitute HR 5899, 21-4.

The Committee acted during a closed meeting, ostensibly scheduled for consideration of other Ways and Means business. Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), battling against the extension demanded by the Administration, had canceled all Committee meetings June 23. He called the July 8 meeting after GOP leaders called off a floor showdown on by-passing the Committee via a special Rules Committee resolution.

According to reports by members who attended the meeting, Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) moved to set aside the other business and take up EPT. Reed ruled the motion out of order, but the Committee voted on Simpson's appeal 15-10, to overrule the Chairman. Ten Republicans and five Democrats were in the majority. Later, the Committee overruled Reed when he attempted to adjourn the meeting before a final vote.

Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) and Reed reportedly moved to substitute a compromise, extending EPT only to Oct. 1 and effecting a personal income tax reduction, scheduled for Jan. 1, on Oct. 1. The Committee rejected these motions, 14-11 and 15-10, respectively.

Proposals for various degrees of relief from EPT were rejected, including one to permit appeals to an Excess Profits Tax Adjustment Board for relief and refunds. Reed introduced this amendment, which originally had been proposed by Simpson as a bill (HR 610). Simpson joined in rejecting it, 16-7.

Nine of the 15 Republicans and seven of the 10 Democrats were said to have voted for the favorable report on HR 5898. The reported line-up:

Yea -- Republicans Carl T. Curtis (Neb.), Thomas E. Martin (Iowa), Hal Holmes (Wash.), Angier L. Goodwin (Mass.), Antoni N. Sadiak (Conn.), sponsor of HR 5899, Howard H. Baker (Tenn.), Victor A. Knox (Mich.), Simpson and Kean; Democrats Jere Cooper (Tenn.), John D. Dingell (Mich.), Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), Aime J. Forand (R.I.), Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.), Cecil R. King (Calif.), and Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.).

Nay -- Republicans Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio), John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.), James B. Utt (Calif.), Reed, and Mason; Democrats A. Sidney Camp (Ga.), Hale Boggs (La.), and Noble J. Gregory (Ky.).

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) predicted after the Committee's action that HR 5898 will reach the House floor July 10. Chairman Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) of the Senate Finance Committee promised short hearings and prompt action when the bill reaches the upper house.

In a minority report, Reed, Jenkins, and Mason called the majority's action "a rubber stamp" and warned that an EPT extension might lead to a recession. Three other members of the Committee also protested against the majority report. "The desire to maintain present revenues offers no excuse for perpetuating a tax which (is) ... unfair, inflationary, discriminatory, repressive and inequitable," declared Byrnes, Curtis and Utt.

RULE GRANTED

July 9, the Rules Committee granted HR 5898 a closed rule (H Res 326) barring floor amendments (including attempts to advance the date of personal income tax reductions), in accord with the Ways and Means majority's request. Four hours of general debate were permitted.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES -- The Senate Appropriations Committee July 8 reported out the Second Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 5690-S Rept. 502) totaling \$5,238,002,664 for four major federal agencies in the current fiscal year (1954). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 878). The House approved \$5,284,369,664 for these units. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 803).

The Senate group recommended \$3,961,968,264 for the Veterans Administration, \$1,057,781,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission, \$188,371,000 for the Tennessee Valley Authority, and \$29,882,400 for the Selective Service System.

Among Committee recommendations was elimination of \$48,867,000 which the House approved for three veterans hospital projects. The group also proposed a milder restriction against the transfer of TVA headquarters from Knoxville, Tenn., to Muscle Shoals, Ala.

The House provision bans the move until the TVA is no longer requesting power appropriations from Congress. The Senate Committee suggested the move be prohibited only until the director of the Budget Bureau has made a study of the proposed transfer, and has reported his findings to Congress.

The Senate Committee also voted to permit the TVA to spend up to \$654,000 from its general funds to end its forest development program. The House had disapproved all TVA funds for resource development, which includes reforestation. Another change recommended by the Senate unit would remove a House ban on payment of more than \$8,000 a year in salary to any TVA employee in Washington.

RUBBER PLANTS -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee July 8 approved, by an 8-6 vote, a bill (S 2047) to provide for sale of the government's synthetic rubber industry. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 782).

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said the proposal amounted to a "giveaway or sellaway" which would lead to "forced sales...at prices grossly below fair value."

Major provisions of the proposal are:

Creation of a three-man Presidentially-appointed Commission to dispose of the facilities.

A disposal plan to be reported to Congress by June 1, 1954.

The plan be subject to veto by either House or Senate.

Requirement of a 2.5 per cent deposit on gross bid, except that the deposit shall not be greater than \$250,000 on each plant.

IMPEACHMENT -- The House Judiciary Committee July 7 tabled a resolution (H Res 290) of impeachment against Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 879).

Chairman Louis E. Graham (R Pa.), of the Subcommittee which heard testimony on the resolution, said the full Committee's action was unanimous. Rep. W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.), sponsor of H Res 290, was the only witness in support of it.

IMMIGRATION -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration July 7 unanimously approved legislation (S 1917) to admit 240,000 above-quota immigrants to the U.S. in the next two years. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 883). Subcommittee Chairman Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said the vote was unanimous among the five-member group. The legislation was requested by President Eisenhower.

The full Committee met July 8 and 9 without taking action on the bill.

NEW MEXICO ELECTION -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee July 8 voted 5-3 for a resolution (S Res 137) to ask the Senate for an additional \$160,000 to continue the Committee's probe of the 1952 New Mexico Senatorial election. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 774). Patrick J. Hurley (R) is contesting the election of Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.).

CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION -- The House Ways and Means Committee July 8 voted to report favorably a bill (HR 5877) to simplify customs procedures. HR 5877 is a "clean" bill, replacing HR 5106. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 845).

The Committee voted to ask the Rules Committee to grant a closed rule for debate, permitting the introduction only of three Committee amendments. One would clarify language, another would require a finding of injury before a countervailing duty could be imposed, and a third would affect unfinished articles sent abroad for processing and return to the U.S. Duties in the latter case, under the amendment, would be based on the value of the processing, rather than of the entire article.

RULES COMMITTEE ACTION

The Rules Committee July 9 voted to grant the Committee's request, barring all but Committee amendments. The rule allows two hours of general debate.

TARIFF PROTECTION -- The House Ways and Means Committee July 8 voted, reportedly 15-10, to report favorably a bill (HR 5894) to increase tariff protection beyond the provisions of HR 5495, which now is the subject of a Senate-House conference. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 874). Eleven of the 15 Republicans and four of the 10 Democrats reportedly voted for HR 5894.

HR 5894 is a "clean" bill, replacing HR 5496, and was approved without further amendment. Among the protective features of both these bills are curbs on imports of oil, lead and zinc. HR 5894 is somewhat less restrictive than HR 5496. Both bills were introduced by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 843).

Simpson sponsored HR 5495 as a compromise between Administration requests for an "as is" extension of the (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act on the one hand, and the original Simpson bill (HR 4294) which was favored by "protectionists" on the other. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 736).

RACING WIRE -- The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 7 approved a bill (S 2314-S Rept. 500) which would drastically restrict transmission by radio or wire information about dog or horse racing.

S 2314 is a "clean" bill in lieu of S 716, S 717 and S 718. Under terms of the bill, no information may be transmitted over interstate wires until the race is actually underway. Penalties of a maximum of one year in jail and a fine of \$1,000 are provided for senders and receivers of "gambling information."

DROUGHT RELIEF -- The Senate and House Agriculture Committees approved legislation to provide emergency relief to farmers and stockmen in the drought-stricken Southwest. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 884).

The Senate Committee approved S 2267--S Rept. 501 on July 7. The House group reported HR 6054--H Rept. 714 on July 7. (For Senate and House floor action, see p. 901).

The House measure, sponsored by Agriculture Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), would permit 5 per cent loans, up to \$50,000 to "established" ranchers who have a "reasonable chance" to work out of "difficulties." The loans would be made by the Department of Agriculture's Disaster Revolving Fund.

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate group, sponsor of S 2267, said his bill would also make loans available through the fund, now estimated at \$16 million. Eliminated by the Committee was a provision for a liberal feed and seed loan in any disaster area. The Department "already has this authority," Aiken said.

The Senate group reported its bill without holding hearings. Testimony before the House Committee July 6 came from Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson and Robert T. Farrington, Agricultural Credit Service.

JOHNSON URGES BUYING

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) July 6 called on Benson to launch an \$118 million cattle-

buying program to fight the "economic catastrophe." In a Senate speech, the Texan also urged the Secretary to use "price support authority within his jurisdiction" to "stabilize the market" for cattle. The authority, Johnson said, comes from section 32, P.L. 320, 74th Congress.

TRUST TERRITORY -- Legislation (S J Res 6--H Rept. 716) to provide for continuation of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was approved July 7 by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The legislation, passed by the Senate on June 11, is needed before appropriations can be made for the Territory.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION -- The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee July 7 approved a bill (HR 4551) to delete from the Reclamation Act of 1939 the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to authorize construction of projects costing more than \$5 million. The measure originally would have eliminated all of the Secretary's project authority. A Committee amendment by Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.), adopted 10-5, allowed the up-to-\$5 million authority.

WARSHIP LOANS -- The House Armed Services Committee July 9 approved a bill (S 2277) providing for loans of two submarines to Italy and an aircraft carrier to France. (For Senate action, see page 902).

The Committee July 7 approved a companion bill (HR 5956) after Vice Adm. Roscoe F. Good, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations, had testified the aircraft carrier would help the French carry on "most difficult" operations in Indo-China and the Italians "urgently needed" the submarines to properly train Italian anti-submarine units. The Senate measure was substituted July 9.

New Hearings

MINING CLAIMS -- The House Committee on Agriculture began hearings July 8 on a bill (HR 5358) to prevent exploitation of national forest land by private individuals through abuse of the mining laws.

Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), author of the measure, explained it would not discourage the legitimate discovery and removal of minerals from the national forest lands.

Eight members of Congress, Richard E. McCordle, U.S. Forest Service chief and Michael Hudoba, representing the Izaak Walton League of America, endorsed the legislation.

VETERANS HOSPITALIZATION -- The House Veterans Affairs Subcommittee studying the Veterans Administration's policy for admittance of veterans into VA hospitals July 8 began open hearings on the program.

Adin M. Downer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars testified "socialized medicine" charges leveled against the program would "not stand up under even casual examination."

Rufus H. Wilson of Amvets July 9 told the Subcommittee Congress ought to tighten up on free hospital and medical care for veterans with ailments not connected with their military service.

LABOR PROBE -- A House Education and Labor subcommittee July 3 ended a five-day probe of labor troubles in and around Kansas City, Mo. Three members of the group, Reps. Wint Smith (R Kan.), Chairman, Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R Mo.), recommended that a federal grand jury be called to deal with what they termed "gangsterism" there. A building trades strike has virtually halted all construction work in the area for six weeks.

JET PLANES -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee No. 1 July 9 held a hearing on legislation that would permit low-interest government loans of up to \$15 million to stimulate production of jet transport planes.

Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick Billings Lee, and S. G. Tipton, general counsel of the Air Transport Association, testified in opposition to such legislation on grounds that American manufacturers do not want direct government financial help in developing commercial jet planes.

SUPPLY IRREGULARITIES -- The Defense Activities Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee July 7 began four days of hearings on possible irregularities in the procurement of military supplies in the New York area. Approximately 20 witnesses testified at the closed hearing.

Rep. William E. Hess (R Ohio), chairman, later announced, "I'd say we are running into something here."

Continued Hearings

HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD -- The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee continued its hearings on legislation (S 49) to grant statehood to Hawaii. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 880-81).

JULY 3 --

Attorney General of Hawaii Edward Sylva disputed the testimony of a former self-styled Communist, Paul Crouch, that the Communist party dominated the Island's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, of which Harry Bridges is president.

Crouch, a consultant of the Immigration Service, Department of Justice, told the Committee the party "controls all employment in the basic industries."

JULY 6 --

Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.) told the Committee that to bring Hawaii into the Union is to "invite two Soviet agents to take seats in our U.S. Senate." Pillion said no one can be elected in Hawaii if the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union opposes them.

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) said Pillion's testimony, which cited 1950 and 1951 reports and records of the House Un-American Activities Committee, gives "a completely erroneous picture of the situation in Hawaii today."

Chairman A. L. Miller (R Neb.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and Chairman John P. Saylor (R Pa.) of its Territories Subcommittee, testified in support of statehood. Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.), ranking minority member of the House Interior and Insular Committee, also spoke in favor of statehood.

JULY 7 --

Richard English, movie and magazine writer, told the Committee the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii is controlled by the National Headquarters of the Communist party. He said he spent eight weeks in Hawaii two years ago investigating communism there for a Saturday Evening Post story.

Another witness, Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) objected to Hawaiian statehood on the ground that only 16½ per cent of its population is Caucasian.

JULY 9 --

Tom O'Brien, a radio commentator in Hawaii since 1945, testified that a majority of the people of the islands "are not keen about statehood."

WIRE TAPPING -- House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3

July 8 concluded hearings on bills (HR 408, 477, 3552 and 5149) providing that information intercepted through wire tapping in national security investigations be admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings in federal courts. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 681).

Miles F. McDonald, District Attorney of Brooklyn, N.Y., recommended that authority to tap wires be vested only in the attorney general or his immediate assistants, and not with any police agencies, including the FBI.

Andrew Biemiller of the American Federation of Labor and Irving Ferman of the American Civil Liberties Union both urged that wire tapping be prohibited except in cases involving national security.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., of Americans for Democratic Action, said wire tapping was a too "serious business" to be engaged in without advance permission from authority at least as high as a Supreme Court Justice or the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court.

GAS PRICES -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 6 continued its probe of recent price increases for gasoline fuel oil and crude oil. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 880).

W. W. Keeler, Phillips Petroleum Co., testified that the higher prices are necessary to encourage new production and new refinery capacity. Phillips led off the recent crude oil price increase on June 15 with an extra charge of 25-cents-a-barrel.

Herbert Willets, Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., said the recent gasoline price increase was not enough to cover all cost increases since the last price change (1950).

H. G. Burks, Jr., Esso Standard Oil Co., in a statement read to the Committee, said a price rise was dictated in order to uphold a "sound financial picture."

T. S. Peterson, Standard Oil Co. of California, said removal of price controls this year made a price rise inevitable.

Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) told the witnesses that the increases may lead to tighter restrictions on the 27.5 per cent tax reduction allowed for depreciation of oil reserves.

Another Committee member, Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) said the arguments in defense of price boosts

had a "hollow sound." Heselton July 2 introduced a bill (HR 6071) to create an 11-man federal commission to regulate all phases of the oil and natural gas industries, from production to sales.

JULY 7 --

Willets denied that his company has control of "jobber" or retail prices of petroleum products. He said practically all sales are to retailers and not to consumers. Willets also denied trying to "drive the small independents out of business."

JULY 8 --

Citing increased production costs, Hines Baker of Humble Oil and Refining Co. said the recent price increases should have come sooner. He stated the increase would have been larger had it not been for reserve productive capacity and increasing imports.

JULY 9 --

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson and Mutual Security Director Harold E. Stassen were invited to appear before the Committee on July 15.

ATOMIC POWER -- The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy July 6 continued hearings on private industry development of nuclear energy. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 881).

Dr. Walter H. Zinn, Argonne National Laboratory, urged construction of a reactor (power plant) producing from 75,000 to 100,000 kilowatts of electricity. He said a reactor of this size was the minimum from which private industry could "learn."

Dr. Alvin M. Weinberg, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, said that private industry experiments in development of industrial atomic power should be no substitute for the government's effort to "demonstrate the feasibility of cheap central station nuclear power."

Dr. Chauncey Starr, North American Aviation, said the company's offer to build a reactor for \$10 million had not been taken by anyone. He stated a program to provide pilot plant experience "would require about five years" and have a total cost of "about \$10 million," including development cost.

Also favoring private industry development were John R. Menke, Nuclear Development Associates, Inc., and Karl Cohen, Walter Kidde Nuclear Laboratories, Inc.

COTTON ACREAGE -- The House Agriculture Committee July 3 continued hearings on a bill (HR 5655) to provide cotton marketing quotas and acreage allotments. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 879, 880).

Frank Wooley, American Farm Bureau Federation, suggested that growers be permitted to ballot on whether they want quotas for a one-year or three-year base period. He also proposed that there be a one per cent national reserve for allocation to states in meeting emergency hardship cases. Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) opposed this, saying it would give too much latitude to authorities in Washington.

E. D. Bell, Cotton Branch, Department of Agriculture, estimated that prospective quotas for 1954 under present law would be limited to about 17.5 million acres.

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) urged that 1954 quotas be based on average plantings for the last three years. The Committee recessed until July 14.

OVERSEAS INFORMATION -- The Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Government Operations Committee continued its hearings on U.S. overseas information libraries.

July 7. Mrs. Paul Robeson, the singer's wife, and Arnaud d'Usseau, New York playwright, refused on grounds of possible self-incrimination to testify on present or former Communist affiliations. Mrs. Robeson characterized herself as "a very, very loyal American."

FILE RIFLING CHARGED

Derogatory information has been removed from State Department personnel files, allowing "persons whose interests were contrary to the national security" to remain in their jobs and to be promoted, according to a staff report drafted for the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

The draft report, disclosed unofficially July 4, blames "laxity...favoritism...whim or caprice" for the rifling of the files, and recommends procedures to tighten the State Department filing system. The report is subject to the Subcommittee's approval, revision or rejection. Robert W. Scott McLeod, the Department's security officer, said in a letter incorporated in the report that "corrective steps are being taken."

The Subcommittee held hearings on the Department's filing practices in February of this year. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 195, 222-3, 255).

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES -- The House Un-American Activities Committee July 6 began two days of hearings on "subversion in the field of labor" in New York City. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 881).

The Committee split up into two sections July 7 to speed up its labor probe. A number of witnesses were heard in executive session. A Committee statement released during the day noted that testimony of "extreme importance" concerning how Communists "planned to and did infiltrate the ranks of the clergy" had been received. Former Communists Benjamin Gitlow and Joseph Kornfeder were identified as sources of the information.

The Committee also announced that Col. Archibald Roosevelt, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, had asked the Committee in closed session July 7 to investigate Communist infiltration of the clergy.

Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio), sitting as a one-man Committee July 8, announced he had seen documentary evidence and heard from witnesses "in a position to know" that communism had infiltrated the American clergy.

UNITED NATIONS -- Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., American Ambassador to the United Nations, defended the UN against its critics at a public hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements July 8. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 436).

"War would be inevitable if the United Nations disappeared," Lodge said. If war breaks out, he said, the UN would be "the indispensable instrument for repelling the aggression." The UN, he said, "is not a nest of Communist spies," promising that all U.S. employees will be screened for security.

TCA TRAINING -- The International Relations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee July 7 concluded hearings on Technical Cooperation Administration activities. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 880).

Stanley Andrews, TCA Administrator, told the group one of his agency's first jobs in Libya was to teach the natives how to write office memorandums. The training "facilitated the work of the Prime Minister" and contributed to government efficiency, he said.

MERCHANT MARINE -- The Maritime Subsidies Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 3 received testimony that only 29 per cent of 3,348 private and government-owned vessels in the U.S. merchant fleet are in good condition. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 814).

The testimony came from Robert B. Murray, Jr., Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation. Earl W. Clark, Deputy Maritime Administrator, discussed the size and composition of the merchant marine with the Subcommittee July 6 and 8.

Committee Assignments

JUDICIARY -- Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) July 7 was appointed to fill the Democratic Judiciary Committee vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 849).

McClellan became one of three Democrats holding three Committee posts. He is ranking Democrat on the Government Operations Committee, and also serves on the Appropriations group.

To make the shift possible, Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) gave up one of his three posts -- that on Government Operations. (For other Committee assignments, see CQ Special Supplement, Vol. XI, No. 1-B, pp. xv,xvi.)

ADMINISTRATION -- The House July 8 agreed to a resolution (H Res 321) assigning Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.) to service on the Committee on House Administration. Ashmore was elected June 2 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Rep. Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 734).

Appropriations

SENATE

ARMED FORCES -- The Appropriations Subcommittee on the Armed Services heard Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson testify July 8 that actual defense spending in fiscal 1954 would be \$43,193,000,000 compared to \$43,151,000,000 in fiscal 1953. Wilson also said the Air Force would spend \$15.1 billion during fiscal 1954 compared with \$14,882,000,000 in fiscal 1953.

Defense Department officials July 8 asked the Senate to restore \$200 million of the \$240 million House cut in

Air Force funds, \$198,118,500 of the \$689 million House cut in the Army budget, \$137,312,000 of the \$346,766,000 cut in Navy funds and almost all of the \$10,125,000 reduction in requests for the Office of the Secretary.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) predicted July 6 that the Senate would add "about a billion dollars" to the \$11,048,000,000 in Air Force funds voted by the House for fiscal 1954. And Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) said he will "do everything to add whatever is needed to get a 143-wing Air Force at the earliest practicable date." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 873).

SYMINGTON-TABER DISPUTE

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) July 6 criticized Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) for "bitter and inaccurate attacks" on the Air Force and Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, retiring Air Force Chief of Staff. Symington quoted a letter Taber wrote to a newspaper accusing Vandenberg "and the crew" of "making false statements" about the Air Force situation "to cover up their own iniquities."

Symington said "no citizen at any level" has the right to make such an accusation. Taber, who heads the House Appropriations Committee which voted to cut the Air Force budget below Administration requests, replied July 7 that Symington had "violated the rules of the House and Senate" under which its members "haven't any right to talk about a fellow member of Congress in a derogatory way."

FOREIGN AID -- At the opening of Senate Appropriations Committee hearings on foreign aid funds for fiscal 1954, Mutual Security Administrator Harold E. Stassen testified July 9 that he thought the Soviet threat would last for a decade and that the U.S. would have to provide some foreign aid to free nations for the ten-year period.

Stassen particularly recommended approval of a \$100 million appropriation for special weapons planning. He said the special new weapons "may prove to be the key to an effective defense of the NATO area." He also defended military aid to France despite the charge that she was failing to tax rich French citizens by pointing out that France was among the nations collecting a higher percentage of her gross national product in taxes than the U.S.

Stassen's testimony came in the wake of a July 4 statement by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) who said, "Unless there is a big change in the world, this Congress is through with foreign aid." Taft said he had advised Stassen to begin preparing a "liquidation program" for foreign aid. And Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) July 7 said the Eisenhower Administration should look to "the cessation or drastic reduction" of foreign aid spending.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the Senators July 9 that if they make large cuts in foreign aid funds, "the entire mutual security program will collapse." He added some countries would "fall prey to Soviet Communism." And he called foreign aid "the cheapest way to provide for our own security."

HOUSE

CIVIL DEFENSE -- Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson told the House Appropriations Committee that civil defense "will never work and would be too expensive unless each federal agency

approaches civil defense as a normal part of its routine responsibility." Peterson's testimony was made public July 8. He urged approval of a \$100 million request for supplemental funds for his agency.

AGRICULTURE -- Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) said July 9 he is hopeful that House-Senate conferees will agree to include a \$5 million appropriation for a nation-wide program of watershed flood control and conservation work in the Agriculture Department money bill (HR 5227) for fiscal 1954. The House allowed the \$5 million, but the Senate deleted it from the bill.

CONDON BARRED

Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.) July 6 disclosed that last May he had been barred on security grounds, from witnessing an atomic test. Condon said he had since been cleared as a security risk, but he wanted to find out "just how far is the bar in the political climate for liberals."

Condon said then-chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Gordon Dean, told him the action preventing him from watching the test "was some sort of mistake."

It would mean "political suicide" if the misunderstanding were not cleared up, Condon said. He told the House July 7 he would give a speech on the matter July 14.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

KNOW LAND, WILEY ON RHEE

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said during a July 5 radio-television interview that neither the Truman nor Eisenhower Administrations have consulted Republic of Korea President Syngman Rhee sufficiently on truce negotiations. Knowland said that, if he were Rhee, he would not settle for less than unification.

July 7, Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee accused Rhee of doing "infinite damage" to the free world.

TAFT UNDERGOES OPERATION

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) July 8 underwent a laparotomy -- an operation on the abdominal wall -- in New York City. The hospital called his condition "good."

AIR FORCE

In a Senate speech July 9 protesting the "great commotion over the size of the budget" for the Air Force, Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) charged that the "Air Force, has sought to take the entire reduction in pilot training," when "the bands, public relations and personnel officers...are more numerous in the Air Force than any other service."

CHALLENGES "TIDELANDS" LAW

The State of Arkansas July 8 challenged the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act (P.L. 31) signed by President Eisenhower May 22. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 718). Arkansas, through its Attorney General Tom Gentry, filed a suit in U.S. District Court in Washington asking that the Act be declared "unconstitutional, null and void."

McCARTHY AIDE QUIT

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee July 9 accepted the resignation of J. B. Matthews as executive director of the Subcommittee.

McCarthy thus reversed his announced decision of July 7 to retain Matthews in the face of protests from four of the Subcommittee's seven members. McCarthy had insisted that as chairman he had final say on hiring and firing.

At issue was an article by Matthews in the July issue of "The American Mercury" entitled "Reds and Our Churches." In the article, written before he joined the Subcommittee staff, Matthews said "the largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States today is composed of Protestant clergymen."

Announcement of McCarthy's acceptance of Matthews' resignation came in the wake of a statement by President Eisenhower condemning Matthews' magazine article. Mr. Eisenhower said, "such attacks portray contempt for the principles of freedom and decency."

McCarthy made public the resignation letter of Matthews which said, "I hereby reiterate the accuracy of my statements." He asked for a chance "to document and verify" them to the Subcommittee.

Replying to Matthews, McCarthy said he deeply regretted Matthews' quitting the Subcommittee. McCarthy said he would "present to the Committee your request that you be allowed to appear and present the facts showing that the charges made against you are false." But McCarthy said the decision of whether a hearing would be held should be made by the members of the Subcommittee who leveled the charges -- Sens. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) and John L. McClellan (Ark.), all Democrats. They and Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) had demanded Matthews' ouster.

J.B. MATTHEWS' CAREER

Controversy Old Story to McCarthy's Ex-Investigator, Has Been Evangelist, Socialist, Anti-Communist

Controversy is an old story to Joseph Brown Matthews, subject of one of the hottest religious and political controversies in recent years since his appointment June 18 as staff director of the Senate's Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations by Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and subsequent acceptance of his resignation July 9.

In his 59 years, Matthews has figured in more than his share of strife -- as an evangelist turned Marxist Socialist, a socialist turned researcher, and a researcher turned anti-Communist investigator.

Most of this controversy, paradoxically enough, has grown out of a strict Methodist childhood (Matthews was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, June 28, 1894, and attended Methodist school there), plus a young manhood spent in converting natives in Java, translating Methodist hymnals, and in teaching religious antiquities.

It was as a theological professor at Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn., that Matthews stirred up his first controversy by proposing a program for white and Negro students to become better acquainted. He resigned as a result.

Then 33 years old, he taught for a year in Washington, D.C., then joined the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist group, as executive secretary. During the four and a half years he spent with the Fellowship, Matthews joined the Socialist Party and became a member of Friends of the Soviet Union.

In 1933 came another controversy -- Matthews was fired from both the Fellowship and the Socialist Party. According to the Washington Star, the Fellowship expelled him for advocating that "in event of 'class war' pacifists should support workers." The Socialists expelled him, says the Star, for "overly leftist" viewpoints.

Five years later he wrote "Autobiography of a Fellow Traveler" in which he reported "I had a finger in almost everything radical." In 1935 he stirred comment in some circles with his book, "Partners in Plunder" -- an attack on American business and capitalism. In this book, he warned: "Churches are gradually but surely being enlisted in the struggle on the side of business to combat the social forces that are demanding a new world."

Another book written by Matthews ("Guinea Pigs No More") advocated a "consumers' society." This was written in 1936. From 1934-38 he was affiliated with Consumers Research. He is critical now of some of these earlier writings.

As a witness in 1938 before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, then headed by Rep. Martin Dies (D Tex.), he called attention to the danger of "political pinks" and "fellow travelers." Soon after, he went on the Committee payroll, and served there until 1945 as a staff member and investigator.

From 1945-53 Matthews worked in New York as "consultant and researcher" on communism. In 1950 he figured briefly in the controversy over the appointment of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The 1953 controversy has revolved around an article, "Reds and Our Churches," written for American Mercury magazine. This article hit the newsstands shortly after the author started work for the Committee.

CRITICIZES ALLEN DULLES

Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee July 9 told the Senate that Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has been guilty of "the most blatant attempt to thwart the authority of the Senate I've ever heard of." He reported that Walter Pforzheimer, legislative liaison between CIA and Congress, had told him Dulles does not allow the Agency's employees to testify before Congressional committees.

McCarthy asked for the Senate's permission to hold a Subcommittee meeting, although the upper house was in session, in order to arrange to subpoena both Dulles and Pforzheimer. He later agreed to postpone the meeting until July 10. Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) had objected to the request.

JULY 10 DEVELOPMENTS

(For convenience in future reference, July 10 developments concerning Congress, including those recorded below, will be covered in the appropriate section of the July 17 CQ Weekly Report.)

Floor Action

EXCESS PROFITS EXTENDED

The House July 10 approved an Administration-requested six-month extension of the excess profits tax. The measure (HR 5898) was approved on a 325-77 roll-call. Before passage, the House beat an attempt by Rep. A. Sidney Camp (D Ga.) to recommit the bill, on a 127-275 roll-call. (For voting, see CQ Weekly Report for July 17.)

Under the "rule" adopted by the House, the bill was not open to amendment from the floor. Camp's recommitment motion carried instructions to permit companies formed after 1947 to choose any three years as the "base" years in figuring the tax. (For Ways and Means Committee action, see page 907).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Senate debate July 10 on the Second Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 5690) for fiscal 1954 centered on funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority resource development program. After three hours of debate, the lawmakers voted to increase this item by \$1,350,000. The Senate then passed the bill.

Committees

FOREIGN AID

Senate-House conferees July 10 agreed on a compromise \$5,157,232,500 foreign aid authorization for fiscal 1954. The total was midway between the \$5,318,732,500 voted by the Senate, and the \$4,998,732,500 approved by the House. Compromises also were reached on disputed provisions to use surplus farm products in the aid program, and to withhold certain funds pending ratification of the European Defense Community treaty.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS

The House Appropriations Committee July 10 report out the first supplemental appropriation bill (HR 6200, H Rept. 672) for fiscal 1954. The bill carries a total \$168,155,584 for eight federal agencies and activities, including the Civil Defense Administration, and the State Department's International Information and Educational program. The Committee recommendation was 84 per cent less than the \$1,069,996,084 requested by ex-President Truman.

DROUGHT AID

Senate-House conferees agreed July 10 on a compromise version of a bill (HR 6054) to provide emergency aid to drought-stricken Southwestern ranchers and stockmen.

The conferees agreed to include in the bill a House-recommended provision for loans to cattle feeders. (See page 901).

STATUS OF MAJOR BILLS

Following is a summary, complete through Friday, July 10, giving the status of major legislation which has received some action by Congress this session:

Appropriations bills -- Of 12 major bills, only one (Treasury-Post Office) has passed both chambers and been signed by the President; 10 have been passed by either the House or Senate or both and are in conference. One (foreign aid) has not yet been reported to the House.

Foreign aid authorization (HR 5710) -- The House authorized \$4,998,732,500; the Senate approved \$5,318,732,500; conferees agreed on \$5,157,232,500 July 10.

Trade agreements act extension (HR 5495) -- The bill is in conference after passage of different versions by House and Senate.

Admission of 240,000 refugees (S 1917) -- The Senate Judiciary Committee is working on the bill, which was approved by its Immigration Subcommittee.

Hawaii statehood -- The House has passed HR 3575. The Senate Interior Committee is holding hearings on S 49.

Reorganization plans -- Six proposed by the President have gone into effect; four are before Congress and will go into effect Aug. 1 unless Congress adopts resolutions of disapproval.

Taxes -- A bill (HR 5898) to extend excess profits taxes for six months (through Dec. 31, 1953) was approved July 8 by the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill was passed by the House July 10.

DEMOCRATS RESIGN

All three Democrats on the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee July 10 resigned in protest against a vote by the GOP majority to give Subcommittee chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) sole authority to hire and fire Subcommittee staff members.

Sens. Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), John L. McClellan (Ark.), and Stuart Symington (Mo.) said in a joint statement that the action of the four GOP members of the unit had put them in "the impossible position of having responsibility without any voice, right, or authority." They denounced the 4-3 vote as a "sequel to the J. B. Matthews incident." (See page 913).

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

The American Legion July 10 disputed charges that veterans with non-service-connected disabilities have abused legal free hospital privileges. Robert M. McCurdy told the House Veterans Affairs Committee that a Legion study disproved the allegation. (See page 999).

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION

The Defense Department July 9 asked Congress to authorize \$529,386,000 for additional construction work at Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force installations. The Department said it would not ask Congress to appropriate additional money for this construction, but would "re-program" funds already available.

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congressional quiz

- 1. Q--What region, as represented in Congress, has supported President Eisenhower most strongly?**

A--According to a Congressional Quarterly analysis of roll-call votes through June 25, Eastern Senators and Representatives have most consistently stood "with" the President in votes on issues clearly related to his program and leadership. Mr. Eisenhower's steadiest opposition on major "test votes" has come from Southerners in Congress.

- 2. Q--Has Congress rejected any of President Eisenhower's specific proposals?**

A--By the end of the first six months of the year, just one had been rejected. (Others had not yet received final Congressional action.) In his State of the Union message Feb. 2, Mr. Eisenhower requested a Congressional resolution nullifying commitments "in secret understandings of the past with foreign governments which permit...enslavement." Consideration of the resolution became ensnared in a dispute over wording -- Democrats opposing possible interpretations that Congress would be criticizing foreign policy under the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations -- and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tabled it March 10.

- 3. Q--What is the job of the International Claims Commission, from which two Democratic Commissioners recently were fired by the President?**

A--The Commission, established in 1950, judges U.S. claims against foreign governments for property they confiscate, primarily through nationalization. Its first assignment was to decide on division of a fund deposited by Yugoslavia for claims settlements. Claims against Panama have been added to the work list. The Commission deals with claims to be settled in accord with agreements between the U.S. and foreign governments, under which the U.S. accepts lump sums to be allocated among individual claimants.

- 4. Q--What do we pay for when Congress passes an "Army Civil Functions" appropriation?**

A--The three broad categories in the fiscal 1954 civil functions appropriation are: rivers, harbors and flood control; cemeterial expenses; and Panama Canal Zone government. The first classification is the Army Engineers' main non-military job. In its 1952-53 edition, the "United States Government Organization Manual" states: "The Chief of Engineers...administers all matters relating to construction, maintenance, and real estate necessary for the improvement of rivers, harbors, and waterways for navigation, flood control, other water uses...and shore protection."

- 5. Q--What happened to existing reciprocal trade agreements when the Trade Agreements Act expired June 12?**

A--Existing agreements remained in effect. The President, however, was left without authority to negotiate new agreements, pending enactment of a trade law extension. Differing versions of an extension were passed by the House June 15 and the Senate July 2.

- 6. Q--Do copies of all books published in the U.S. wind up on the shelves of the Library of Congress?**

A--Most copyrighted publications are in the Library's collection, since two copies must be deposited with the Register of Copyrights, who is on the Library staff. Not all these copies however, are kept in the permanent collection.

- 7. Q--How do government agencies keep going when their appropriations are delayed beyond the beginning of the fiscal year?**

A--To meet such day-to-day operating expenses as payrolls agencies depend upon enactment of a stop-gap "continuing" resolution. Congress passed such a resolution June 29, permitting the agencies to spend during July at the lowest rate provided in pending appropriation bills or at the rate provided in the Administration's budget requests. Long-term projects during appropriations delay can be financed in some cases by spending funds already obligated from previous appropriations.

- 8. Q--Has Congress extended the life of the Small Defense Plants Administration, scheduled to expire June 30?**

A--Under the Defense Production (Controls) Act extension, signed by the President June 30, the SDPA was continued for one month, through July 31. The House has voted to replace the SDPA with a Small Business Administration.

- 9. Q--How was the power of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff increased by the Defense Department reorganization, which became effective June 30?**

A--The Chairman, under the new plan, is responsible for managing the Joint Staff, a group of officers upon which the JCS depends for preliminary studies and recommendations. Under the old set-up, the four-man JCS was collectively responsible for the Joint Staff.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found: (1) 855; (2) 859, 315, 341; (3) 868; (4) 869; (5) 800, 874; (7) 869; (8) 870; (9) 870.